

FIGHTING IN CHINA IS EXTENDING OVER 100-MILE FRONT

Foreign Legations Warn Contending Generals They Will Not Tolerate Disorders in Japan

PEKING, April 29 (By The Associated Press).—The fighting south of the Peking-Tien-Tsin Railway, which began at dawn today, was still in progress this afternoon, with the sound of the battle distinctly audible here. The engagement, between the forces of General Chang Tso-lin, military Governor of Manchuria, and General Wu Pei-fu, military leader of Central China, was reported to extend along a line from Machang, 20 miles south of Tien-Tsin, to a point south of Peking. An attempt apparently was being made by Gen. Wu Pei-fu to wedge in between Peking and Gen. Chang Tso-lin's troops, thus turning the latter's



Map Shows Scene of the Fighting Between Rival Chinese Factions in the Neighborhood of Peking

Gen. Wu's attack launched at Changchun, 12 miles southwest of Peking, seemingly came as a surprise and spread rapidly into the general engagement now reported.

Wounded troops from the front began arriving in the city this afternoon.

Both armies entrenched.

The foreign legations here have advised the Nationals of their respective countries who are now outside Peking, to hasten to the capital as a measure of self protection. The fighting which began at dawn today at Changchun, 12 miles southwest of this city, was continuing at 3 o'clock this afternoon. There was artillery firing in the vicinity of the Marco Polo Bridge.

The firing opened along a front extending from Changchun. Both armies are entrenched along the Peking-Hankow Railroad, with Gen. Wu Pei-fu's base at Pao Ting-Fu. The artillery firing was heard distinctly in Peking and thousands of people, including many foreigners, mounted the city walls from which the smoke of the battlefield was visible.

During the night, sounds of intermittent firing came from the front, but with the dawn a brisk cannonade began, the city rousing to the mounting sound. Some Americans ventured out to the race track west of Peking, where they saw Chang Tso-lin's troops directing artillery fire from the hills.

President Remains Neutral

Both Gen. Chang Tso-lin and General Wu Pei-fu have apparently warned their forces to avoid approaching the city on account of the warning of the legations that they would not tolerate disorder in Peking. The Government is prepared to close the city gates at any moment.

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AUSTRALIAN MAKES PROPOSAL FOR A VOLUNTARY WHEAT POOL

Ambitious Scheme to Embrace Farmers of British Empire and the United States

WINNIPEG, April 29 (Special).—A movement having for its objective the formation of a voluntary wheat pool embracing the farmers of the British Empire and the United States has been launched in London by A. K. Trethowan, president of the Australian Farmers Federation. According to a message received here, the organizer stated that he plans to visit the United States and Canada in June and that he has asked T. A. Cresser, who was at one time federal Minister of Agriculture, and is now leader of the Progressive Party, to arrange meetings with the wheat growers and the elevator company representatives in Canada. Stating that in Australia a voluntary wheat pool already is functioning successfully, Mr. Trethowan asserted that if the United States and Canada desired to participate in the proposed world marketing organization they themselves would have to formulate a plan in accordance with local conditions.

HARDING'S PLEDGE INVOKED FOR HAITI

Louis Marshall Recalls Campaign Promise to Aid Small Republics

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 29.—Additional arguments supporting the lawyers' report and address of the National Popular Government League on the occupation of Haiti, were filed with Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, by representatives of the lawyers, the Foreign Policy Association and the National Popular Government League, who called upon him at the State Department today. Members of the delegation were: Louis Marshall of New York, Michael Francis Doyle and Francis Fisher Kane of Philadelphia, and Jackson H. Ralston of Washington, representing the lawyers signing the report. Robert L. Owen, Senator from Oklahoma, president; Dr. John A. Ryan, William H. Johnston, Louis F. Post, J. A. Whitfield, Charles Edward Russell, Harry Slatery, the Rev. J. A. McGowan, and Judson King, secretary, representing the National Popular Government League.

James D. McDonald and Mrs. Henry G. Leach, representing the Foreign Policy Association.

Injury Is Alleged

Mr. Louis Marshall said in part: "I regard this as a subject of the first importance, one that affects our national honor and the principles of justice and righteousness that exalt a nation, and a disregard of which inevitably leads to the weakening of its moral fibre. The real test of a nation's greatness is to be sought in its attitude toward weaker minorities and toward minorities. The most scrupulous observance of the principles of international and constitutional law must be insisted upon. Otherwise liberty and freedom, justice and peace will give way to despotism and tyranny."

"As a result of my study of the evidence disclosed in the hearings before the Senate committee with respect to the relations of our country with Haiti during the past seven years, I have no hesitation in saying that the preservation of our national honor demands that the great wrong that has been done to the people of Haiti shall be undone, and that the injury that has been done to its inhabitants and its sovereignty be at once remedied. That means that the treaty which Haiti was coerced into making shall be abrogated without delay and that its sovereign power, now a mere fiction, shall once more be enjoyed by its people as a reality. Such action would not only make amends for the wrongs of the past, but would place the United States on a higher plane than it now occupies in the eyes of the world, and especially of the people of Central and South America."

Violates Constitution

"In my judgment the overthrow of the Haitian Government by the armed forces of the United States

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Upper Left—Raymond Poincaré, Prime Minister of France, Between Whom and M. Barthou, Head of the French Delegation, There Is a Wide Divergence of Opinion Regarding the Conduct of Affairs at Genoa. Center—Mr. Lloyd George, British Premier, Joking With M. Barthou. Upper Right—Carlo Schanzer, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Who Has Been Untiring in His Efforts to Reconcile the Views of the British and French Delegations.

FEDERAL AID OF RAILROADS OPPOSED IN CONGRESS REPORT

Joint Commission Findings Say Carriers Should Produce Sufficient to Pay Expenses

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The conclusion that "in the public interest the railroad industry must rest upon its own foundations and its revenues must be so constructively regulated that the operations of the carriers will produce enough to pay fair wages, cost of materials, taxes, meet the fixed charges, pay a fair dividend and leave a margin to attract investors of new capital" was announced today by the Joint Congressional Commission of Agricultural Inquiry.

This conclusion, reached by the commission after a study of railroad management and financing, will be set forth in the forthcoming report of the body, along with other conclusions and recommendations as follows:

First, that the issue of tax-free securities and large expenditures for non-productive purposes by the federal, state and municipal governments be reduced to the smallest possible limits so that the taxes can be decreased and capital funds be allowed to increase for the use of interest rates by agriculture, industry and the railroads and thereby help to promote industry.

Second, that the railroads establish regional traffic executives and organize a public relations department to bring about closer contact and a better understanding between themselves and the public.

Third, that new money for railroad improvement should not be raised through constant government aid.

Sound Railroad Finance
Fourth, that sound railroad finance requires that a larger part of the credit necessary for railway construction be obtained by stock issues instead of by bond issues.

In reaching its conclusion and in making its recommendations Sydney Anderson, chairman of the commission, said today that the commission utilized the following basis: "The railroads are not self-sustaining and are therefore not on a sound credit basis. If this condition continues, transportation service will be crippled and the country will suffer accordingly."

"We believe that the transportation facilities of the country," said Mr. Anderson, speaking for the commission, "must be placed upon a solid foundation. It will not do to make up deficits by appropriations of public funds. The railroad companies must be operated with the expectation that the gross revenues will be sufficient to cover operating expenses and leave a reasonable return upon the investment. It is of paramount importance to the public welfare that the transportation companies be made going concerns; that they be placed upon a substantial foundation in every respect, and that the operating expenses be reduced by careful and efficient management."

Matter of Economic Policy
Mr. Anderson said the opposition to further government aid arose from

WELSH HOME RULE BILL "TALKED OUT"

House of Commons Refuses to Take Measure Seriously—Did Not Come to a Division

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 29.—Disappointment was visible on the faces of the little party of Welsh members in the House of Commons yesterday, when it became known that the Welsh Home Rule bill, introduced as a private member's measure by Sir R. Thomas, Coalition Liberal for Wrexham would not be allowed by the government whips to come to a division.

It stood second on the day's agenda, and for four hours the Coalition Unionists talked on and upon an entirely unimportant question of a bill to exempt machinery from rating, which stood in front of the Welsh Home Rule bill thus leaving only one hour for the matter of the self-government of an important part of Great Britain to be gone into.

The mover and seconder of the Welsh bill spoke for only a few minutes each, but their arguments were not taken seriously by the House and the bill was eventually "talked out." This is not the first time that the British House of Commons has refused a hearing to representations designed to lighten its own over-heavy burden of business by decentralization upon lines which would recognize the fact that Wales has not forgotten her independent past. Far more than an academic interest is being taken in the matter, however, not only in Wales, but also in Scotland, and the last has not been heard of in the endeavor to follow in Great Britain the procedure of national devolution so long adopted in the United States.

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M. POINCARÉ'S TENURE OF OFFICE IN FRANCE NOW THREATENED

Premier Declines to Postpone Meeting

Genoa, April 29.—It has been announced officially that France has asked Mr. Lloyd George if it is not possible to arrange a meeting of the powers after May 31, the date on which Germany must answer yes or no with regard to payments. Mr. Lloyd George replied that he failed to see the advantage of holding a meeting after that date, as its sole purpose was to prevent a crisis that seems inevitable when Germany announces her default in payments. There is no use waiting till the crisis has been reached and then try to prevent it, he told M. Poincaré. To French objections to holding the meeting at Genoa, Mr. Lloyd George responded that it is the right place, as all heads of signatory powers are there.

Premiership May Not Long Outlive Economic Conference at Genoa

FRENCH OBSTINATE ON DEBT QUESTION

Disagreement With M. Barthou Adds Piquancy to Degrade Situation

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Special Cable

GENOA, April 29.—Few people here believe that Raymond Poincaré's premiership in France will long outlive the economic conference. Either he or Louis Barthou, who heads the French delegation, must ultimately go out of politics, in the opinion of the most keen observers. The present disagreement between the two French statesmen adds considerable piquancy to an otherwise deplorable situation, which may conceivably precipitate a more serious crisis than Genoa has yet seen.

Genoa is busy endeavoring to fathom the mysteries of the recent conduct of the French delegation, all of which arise, of course, from the speech made by M. Poincaré at Bar-le-Duc last Monday. It will be remembered that this tactless blow at the Conference was countered by Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, with the proposal that as France had threatened separate action against Germany the reparations question should forthwith be considered by the signatory powers of the Versailles Treaty, with a view to avoiding a crisis on May 31. The majority of the Allies agreed to this proposition, which was forthwith embodied in a suggestion that the meeting should take place at Genoa within a fortnight.

Wires Inordinately Busy

The rumors that M. Poincaré declined to come or to permit reparations to be discussed anywhere near Genoa, or allow the matter to come up before any aggrandized body were based at least on semi-official information. But strangely enough, no answer was received by the British delegation. In the meantime the wires were inordinately busy between Paris and Genoa.

One is obliged to employ a certain amount of imagination in these affairs, but it is fairly safe to assume that M. Poincaré did reply in the sense indicated, but M. Barthou, knowing it would raise a new storm, refused to communicate the reply to the British Premier. His attempts to make M. Poincaré understand the situation here doubtless proved unavailing, as it was perfectly plain that Paris was completely out of touch with the spirit of Genoa. That he was then invited to visit Paris is scarcely to be doubted, but M. Barthou is a wily politician and is in no mood to have the Cannes game, which resulted in the fall of Aristide Briand, played on him. Thus

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DAIL EIREANN DENOUNCES OUTRAGES IN SOUTH IRELAND

Sessions to Be Continued Another Week So Grave Is the View of Situation Taken by Provisional Government

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 29.—Considerable disappointment has been produced here by the news from South Ireland, where the period of comparative immunity from political murders has been interrupted. Five more outrages are reported from Cork, one of the persons attacked being the son of a clergyman of the Church of England. The customs and excise at Clonmel, County Tipperary, have also been seized by the Republican Army. Telegrams received here from Ireland, the Christian Science Monitor understands, show that so grave is the view taken of the position by the Provisional Government that Arthur Griffith has announced that the Dail Eireann will be kept in session for another week.

An official statement expressing abhorrence of the murders and declaring every effort would be made to apprehend the culprits has been issued by the Dail Cabinet and Michael Collins, as the member for South Cork, has sent out a personal appeal to every friend of Ireland there to aid in bringing the guilty parties to justice.

Little else was discussed at the meeting of the Dail in Dublin yesterday, acrimonious party debates upon the Defense Minister's report being suspended, while Mr. Griffith announced what had happened.

All subsequent speakers agreed in denouncing the outrages. Eamon de Valera was not very definite in his pronouncement, though he made a reference to Labor which is causing eyes to turn with expectation to today's proceedings at the Dublin Mansion House conference. Speaking of his own efforts in the direction of peace and the difficulty he found in getting matters discussed upon their merits in the Dail, Mr. de

Valera said, "There may be more hope from the Mansion House conference in the proposals made by Labor, a third party, than there would be if the proposals were made in the Dail."

The question of the appointment of a committee of public safety was also discussed and this is to be taken up again. Thus the week for Ireland ends in gloom and The Christian Science Monitor learns that the view of the situation taken by official circles in England just now is a little more hopeful than that which prevails in Dublin.

No Agreement Reached

at Dublin Conference

DUBLIN, April 29 (By The Associated Press).—The peace conference called by Lord Mayr O'Neill of Dublin held another meeting here today, but after a three-hour session it dissolved without any agreement having been reached.

Before dissolving, the conference passed the following resolution, which was signed by all the participants: "The conference expresses horror at the recent murders in County Cork. These murders are unprecedented and are thoroughly alien to Irish character, and it is the duty of good citizens to assist in the apprehension of the murderers as well as in the prevention of similar occurrences."

Bonded Stores Seized

BELFAST, April 29.—The bonded stores in Cork, Limerick, Galway and other South and West centers also have been seized by irregulars, with the apparent intention of depriving the Irish Provisional Government of revenues.

M. POINCARÉ'S POSITION MENACED

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he hedged and presumably will only go on specified conditions.

Way out of Impasse

The problem was then to find a way out of the impasse. A solution apparently has been decided upon, for yesterday afternoon the French delegation gave out a statement to the effect that unless their draft of the ultimatum to Russia is accepted in all essential particulars M. Barthou will go to Paris to consult the Government. Certainly the French are obdurate on the question of full recognition of pre-war debts, and their delegation received instructions to make no concessions, but the excuse advanced for the pending departure of the chief delegate is likely to deceive few people.

Speculation is rife as to whether M. Barthou will come back. That largely depends on Paris, where all the tricks of French politics are in play. It is generally believed that M. Barthou, like M. Briand before him, is rapidly coming around to Mr. Lloyd George's view and the present disagreement between him and M. Poincaré may come to a head.

Hostility Steadily Growing to Non-Aggression Treaty Proposed by British Premier

(By Special Cable)

GENOA, April 29.—Conflicting opinions are held about M. Barthou's going to Paris. The French delegates declared he was leaving at once, while the British declared it was impossible for him to leave now. The problem has been settled by M. Barthou himself, who stated to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent that he would not leave until the British and French drafts of the memorandum to the Russians had been examined by the special commission which was formed yesterday and the final memorandum based on them had been handed to the Russians. He would not even wait for the Russian reply, but would proceed to Paris in order to discuss the situation fully with Mr. Poincaré before Mr. Lloyd George's non-aggression pact was placed before the conference.

Incidentally, hostility to the pact has been steadily growing. The French, Belgians, and Jugoslavians, as already reported, desire to make the pact a confirmation of existing treaties, but the Germans and Hungarians will probably refuse to sign the document, which confirms treaties which they maintain are unjust, and the Germans especially are furious that they have been invited to Genoa nominally as equals and never have been consulted or asked to make suggestions for the pact.

M. Rakovsky also stated to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor last night that it was unlikely that Russia would sign unless the Soviets were formally recognized.

The text of the British draft of the memorandum to the Russians was not available, but the French draft, despite a certain vagueness, leaves little hope of a Russian settlement. It goes decidedly further than the Cannes resolution, because, as the French explain, the conditions have changed since the Russo-German treaty.

The first point is for a guarantee to renounce all propaganda. The second is Russian recognition of debts, while the creditor powers in return would grant a moratorium and facilities for payment. The third point stipulates that the Russians conclude an agreement with Russian bondholders before the end of the current year, with a view to a recommencement of state loans.

If this proves impossible an arbitration committee will be appointed, the president of which will be chosen by the head of the United States Supreme Court or the League of Nations, or the president of the International Court of Justice. It is further stated that Russia must return foreign property with an indemnification for loss or damage. When this proves impossible, a mixed tribunal shall decide what indemnification is due.

Finally, this indemnification shall be paid by the issue of a new 5 per cent Russian loan, the amount of which will be fixed by a tribunal composed of one Russian delegate, one delegate of the power concerned, and a president appointed by the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

This brief outline of the French draft is sufficient to show that hopes of a settlement are growing more remote, especially as George Tchitcherine declared last night that he could not give way on the question of nationalized property.

The British draft is said to much resemble the French draft, but it is understood to suggest foreign property holders be allowed to retain their property on 99 years lease, which might be accepted by the Bolsheviks, but also might be rejected by the French.

The discussion of the two drafts was resumed today. It cannot un-

fortunately be denied that the Conference is in a state of profound pessimism.

John W. Davis Is of Opinion America Should Be at Genoa

(Special from Monitor Bureau)

NEW YORK, April 29.—John W. Davis, formerly Ambassador to Great Britain, when asked whether the French threat to invade Germany on May 31 might cause serious trouble in Europe, said:

"I certainly think it will cause trouble if it comes to pass. A great many well-informed people think it is going to happen. I cannot say, but as to its advisability, I think another invasion of Germany would be unwise and might precipitate serious trouble. Obviously at present President Poincaré is bluffing, but the likelihood that his threats may be carried out produces a situation of much danger."

"I was one of those who doubted whether America should go into the Conference or not. Now I am convinced that she should be there. I think that this discord between England and France can be smoothed over, but in my absence it is going to be a difficult job. At the last moment, when France sees that she risks an isolation policy, I think it is more than likely that she will give in to what seems to be the common sense of the rest of Europe."

Lord R. Cecil on Situation

(By Cable from Monitor Bureau)

LONDON, April 29.—Speaking at Caxton Hall here last night, Lord Robert Cecil gave a characteristically scholarly dissertation on the importance of the maintenance of an atmosphere of cordiality at Genoa. He twitted Mr. Lloyd George with a resort to "headline diplomacy," and declared that if it were true that serious friction had from time to time developed between England and France at Genoa, they had a right to inquire how it arose and who was to blame. He also advocated bringing Germany and Russia into the League of Nations, and declared that the Russo-German Treaty "showed how unwise it was to keep out of the League any civilized power that could possibly be brought in."

Russians Dissatisfied With Allied Delay In Reply to Their Note

(By The Associated Press)

GENOA, April 29.—The Soviet Foreign Minister, George Tchitcherine, today sent Signor Facta, Premier of Italy, as president of the Economic Conference, a note expressing the dissatisfaction of the Russian delegation with the delay in replying to its note of April 20, and saying the note would be withdrawn and the Russians would assume their initial position unless they were assured that the crisis necessary to restore Russia would be granted.

The text of the preamble, as agreed upon today, is practically the one proposed by the British, with the insertion of a few phrases taken from the French draft. Above all, it contains a list of what each leading country, including Belgium, is ready to offer Russia, giving figures and adding other countries, which also are ready to contribute, but which do not mention specific amounts.

The Socialist newspaper *Lavoro*, which generally accurately reflects the opinion of the Russian delegation, says today that the French proposals are evidently unacceptable. They are unacceptable, it says "not only by the Russians but also by the commission, for the simple reason that they reproduce the ideas which the French experts expressed in London and which were rejected by the experts of the other powers."

The *Lavoro* says two points only in the French proposals would be sufficient to secure their rejection: "First—The French memorandum contains reference to the 'Transitory régime,' which was proposed by the French at the meeting of the London experts and was rejected by all the other powers."

"Second—No mention is made of the right of the Soviet Government to obtain compensation for damage done by military intervention in Russia. This right was admitted by the London experts, as was clearly shown by the wording of Articles 5 and 6 of the London experts' report. Also, the English delegation has repeatedly declared that to allow such claims was their clear intention."

Yesterday's discussion of the two drafts brought forth a duel of words between Mr. Lloyd George and Louis Barthou, chief of the French delegation, which those present described as both witty and satirical. Signor Schanzer, the representative of Italy, as usual, took a leading role in the discussion, urging conciliation between the French and British attitudes. In this stand he was supported by Dr. Motta, Switzerland, and M. Skirmunt, Poland.

LIBBY, MENELL STOCK CUT
PORTLAND, April 29.—Stockholders of Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago packers, at a meeting yesterday decided to reduce the common stock from \$27,000,000 to \$6,750,000 and to authorize an issue of preferred stock amounting to \$20,000,000. This action was taken in view of an operating loss of \$22,000,000 in the last year, it was announced.

HARDING'S PLEDGE INVOKED FOR HAITI

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and the maintenance of military control over the people of Haiti under the superintendence of an officer appointed as the personal representative of the President are entirely unauthorized by our Constitution and violate every principle of free government as well as of international and moral law.

"This opinion is supported alike by the first and the last Republican presidents, by President Lincoln, when he said, 'No man is good enough to govern another without that other's consent,' which he described as 'the leading principle, the sheet anchor of American republicanism.' He further said of such claims as that we are acting for the good of the Haitians: 'They are the arguments that kings have made for the enslaving of the people in all ages of the world. Turn it every way you will, whether it comes from the mouth of a king as an excuse for enslaving the people of his country or from the mouth of men of one race as a reason for enslaving the men of another race, it is all the same old serpent.'"

President Harding on Aug. 28, 1920, said at Marion, "I will not empower an assistant Secretary of the Treasury to draft a constitution for our helpless neighbors in the West Indies and jam it down their throats at the point of bayonets borne by the United States Marines. We have a higher service for our gallant marines than that. Nor will I misuse the power of the Executive to cover with a veil of secrecy repeated acts of unwarranted interference in domestic affairs of the little republics of the Western Hemisphere, such as in the last few years have not only made enemies of those who should be our friends but have rightfully disgraced our country as their trusted neighbor."

Women Are Indignant at Conditions in Haiti

BALTIMORE, Md., April 29 (Special).—Even the intimation of the injustices charged to the United States in Haiti is horrifying, said Miss Carrie W. Ormsbee, state president of Vermont League of Women Voters, now here in connection with the convention of the National League of Women Voters.

"If the information we have is correct, the things which are going on there can not fail to arouse the indignation of the women of this country. It is heartrending that helpless people should be treated tyrannically. Why talk about massacres of Armenians if this goes on in our own country? I think the reports should be investigated and authoritative steps taken immediately to remove the slightest possibility of such abuse."

Miss Florence Halsey of Midland Park, N. J., state president of the New Jersey League, said: "A thousand differences of women will not do much to establish an understanding between North and South America if a wrong of this kind is allowed to continue. That our Government should act expeditiously toward any helpless nation is altogether wrong in principle, and is apt to widen the distance between the two continents."

CANADA ASKED TO AID LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Special Correspondence)

BRANTFORD, Ont., April 22 (Special Correspondence).—A campaign to awaken public interest in Canada and to swing the public into line with the ideals of the League of Nations was opened here by Sir George Eulas Foster, vice-president of the Canadian Law Society and one of the Canadian representatives at the Geneva Conference. He made a strong plea for public encouragement of the League, declared it had prevented and could prevent war, and painted a strong picture of what would happen in the event of any future war of great magnitude. Such a war would be from the air, he said, and the results would be infinitely more disastrous than in the recent conflict.

Sir George contended that in the solution of the Silesian, Dantzig and Aland Islands disputes the League had shown its value and what was needed was to have world public opinion behind it.

FIGHTING IN CHINA IS EXTENDING OVER 100-MILE FRONT

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but this has so far not been deemed necessary.

The members of the Government, headed by Hsu Shih-Chang, are as one in lamenting the hostilities. The President declares he will remain neutral, and the Acting Premier, Chou Tsu-Chi, says that efforts to prevent civil war are being continued.

Foreign observers report that Gen. Wu Pei-fu is attempting to turn the right flank of Chang Tso-lin's troops by wedging in between the latter's front and Peking. Feng Yuh-Siang, known as the "Christian General," is in command of Wu Pei-fu's operations near Peking.

The Peking-Tientsin Railway connects Peking with Taku, her seaport, and the allied diplomats recently served notice on the Chinese northern Government that this line of communication must be kept open as a means of safe egress for the foreigners in Peking should the capital be menaced by the forces of General Wu Pei-fu.

It would appear that Gen. Chang Tso-lin's forces were endeavoring to protect both the capital and the railway. The dispatches indicate that the battle line is approximately 100 miles long.

Artillery firing continues in the vicinity of the Marco Polo Bridge, which spans the River Yungtshing near the west gate of Lu-Kou-Giao. The latter place is a little more than four miles from Changtzing.

Martial Law Proclaimed in Tientsin and Tourists Are Hurrying to Japan

(By Special Cable)

PEKING, April 28 (Delayed in Transmission).—Whether China will be involved in civil war hangs in the balance. The efforts of the mediators to avert hostilities between Gen. Chang Tso-lin and Gen. Wu Pei-fu appear exhausted. They are struggling for the supremacy of North China and the control of the Peking Government. Minor skirmishes are already reported: Gen. Chang Tso-lin has arrived at Chunliangcheng, near Tientsin and Gen. Wu Pei-fu has reached Paoingfu from his headquarters at Loyang. The opposing forces are seven miles apart along the Peking-Hankow railroad.

The latest development is that Gen. Chang Tso-lin has interfered with the Peking-Mukden railroad, which was the only communication between Peking and the outside world. The road is limited to one mail train daily in compliance with the allied protocol. Traffic on the Peking, Hankow, Tientsin and Pukow railroads are suspended and telegrams are accepted at the senders' risk. It is believed that Gen. Chang Tso-lin would now like to withdraw, but he is unable to do so without losing political control, thus leaving Gen. Wu Pei-fu supreme in North China. General Chang's position has weakened considerably owing to the failure of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's expedition directed against Gen. Wu Pei-fu.

Re-unification Conference

An agreement was reached between Gen. Chang Tso-lin and Dr. Sun Yat-sen for a reunification conference after General Wu was defeated. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's attack is still imaginary. General Chang was also disappointed by the agreement which was reached by Gen. Wu Pei-fu and Chao Ti, the military governor of Honan, who General Chang had hoped would attack Gen. Wu Pei-fu's rear.

The appeal on national grounds for the reunification conference as a necessity to defending Peking against General Wu as the only obstacle to his plans has gained him little support. General Wu has twice attempted to call a conference and has been blocked by General Chang Tso-lin, consequently the latter's announced pacific intentions are largely discredited. General Chang-Tso-lin's forces are taking up positions along the Pukow and Hailow Railway lines, and number 60,000 troops, but are inferior in strength, and more particularly in training, to the forces at the disposal of General Wu. General Chang's greatest asset is his financial resources due to the support of the members of the old Anfu clique, which was dispelled in 1920 for its pro-Japanese activities, and also the fact that the Chiaotung Party is controlling bank communications.

Backed by Politicians

As the victory of the Mukden war lord is the only means whereby the notorious political grafters can remain in Chinese politics, they are backing

him to the limit of the spoils of their days of office.

General Chang is reported to have \$25,000,000 in silver specie at his disposal in Mukden. Gen. Wu Pei-fu on the other hand has added to some extent the Central Government, although the latter is powerless to affect the situation in any way. His troops are estimated at 125,000 men, well-trained and ably commanded. His greatest disadvantage is the question of communications, the Peking-Hankow line, the only one he controls, already being congested. His forces must move across the country over execrated roads to take up a position of attack on General Chang. He has little or no financial backing. General Chang gains by the further delays in the opening hostilities. His troops are steadily being moved to advanced positions on the two railroads from the South and are massed in territory adjacent to Peking.

Peking seethes with rumors of the beginning of hostilities during the last week of the month. Fighting casualties are reported. The villagers are hurrying to the protection of the Peking walls; special police measures are taken in the capital, the commander of the Gendarmes announcing that he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order. Martial law is proclaimed in Tientsin and tourists are hurrying to Japan seeking safety. "A citizens' meeting is called for the adoption of ways and means for the protection of life and property from the soldiers breaking out and starting the Chinese practice of promiscuous looting."

American Guards at Peking

General panic reigns among the Chinese. Definite measures for keeping open communications seaward have been adopted by representatives of America, England, France and Japan, similar to those in 1912. Protection of the Peking-Tientsin line by the four powers' forces have been placed at important points who are using the road freely and who will prevent troops of contending factions in any attempt on their part to damage the line. American marines are constituting the legations' guard at Peking.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen Makes Capture

(By The Associated Press)

SHANGHAI, April 30.—The forces of Sun Yat-sen, head of the South Chinese Government at Canton, have captured the entire southern naval squadron, it was stated in unofficial dispatches published here today by the foreign and Chinese press.

The squadron captured, these reports stated included the cruisers Hal Chi and Hai Chen, the gunboats Chu Yu, Yung Peng, Yu Chang, Yung Hsing, Fu Ying, Fu An and Yung An and the training ship Chao Ho.

The attack on the vessels which resulted in their surrender was carried out by aircraft in conjunction with South Chinese troops. The aircraft bombed the vessels at Pah Wu Ten, there being a number of casualties on board the cruiser Hal Chi in the initial attack, the reports state.

Later there was a further bombing attack on the vessels, near Canton, in the Whampoa River, the Hal Chi and the other craft attacked surrendering.

LUMBER DEMAND STEADILY GROWS

CHICAGO.—The American Lumberman says: The lumber market continues brisk, with steadily expanding demand, particularly for softwoods. Flood conditions in the south have seriously impeded hardwood production and undoubtedly will later cause considerable shortage of stock. Prices of softwoods are firm, with an advancing tendency. Hardwood prices remain practically stationary.

BUSINESS GAINS REPORTED

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—Bankers returning here from conventions of state banking associations of the south and southwest banking and general business conditions show decided improvement.

WISE WOMAN

SHE is saving money every meal buying second cuts, using up odds and ends, and her husband says the food has never been so good before. She is using the wonder-worker of cookery—

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FRANCE AWAITING M. BARTHOU'S VISIT

(Continued from Page 1)

press—which is in a majority in Paris—to insist on the advantages of an unyielding attitude on the part of France, there is a feeling among important sections of the public that it will perhaps be advantageous to show a little more conciliatory spirit. The reaction of the comment in the press of other countries is commencing to have its effect. In particular, it is beginning to be realized that the idea underlying Mr. Lloyd George's pact of non-aggression has wide support outside of France.

On this point, the feeling is beginning to prevail that it would be bad tactics to offer merely a negative attitude. The Cabinet does not yet seem to have appreciated the lesson of Washington in this respect, but far-sighted members of the public appear to have a growing understanding of the advantages to be gained by showing a willingness to help in anything that even vaguely promises to advance the cause of peace.

These people realize that if France merely continues to say "no" to every proposal that is made the rest of the world, caring little for political details, and by believing that France is flatly opposed to anything which will purify the present overcharged atmosphere of Europe. One cannot but regret an announcement such as that published in *Le Petit Parisien* this morning to the effect that the French Cabinet, having yesterday considered the Lloyd George-Benes pact compromise, and having found it did not differ essentially from the clauses already in the peace treaty, deemed it superfluous and believed Dr. Benes would withdraw it.

That any pact aimed at promoting peace, however imperfect, should be thought superfluous, would be a bad impression for France to give to the rest of a world already unfavorably impressed by the bellicose writings of numerous Paris publicists. This is apparently better understood at Genoa than in Paris, for some of the most influential correspondents are advising a new orientation of policy in this direction.

Julius Sauerwein, in *Le Matin*, counsels French approval of the pact, so long as provisions are embodied which safeguard the special position of France in the face of German obstinacy. In more than one quarter the point is made that other nations will be far more sympathetic when France says "no" to something that would be clearly damaging to her interests or security, if she shows greater readiness to co-operate in schemes which do not directly menace her.

This is, of course, obvious outside France, but it is not so fully understood here. For that reason the visit of Mr. Barthou to Paris has its advantages. If he can persuade the

French to a more sympathetic attitude toward the rest of the world, the advantages will be many.

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SIR A. SMITH MAKES ANSWER TO MEN

Decision to Open Shops Was Caused by Court of Inquiry

(By Cable from Monitor Bureau)

LONDON, April 29.—Sir Allan Smith, president of the Engineering Employers Federation, has replied to the application from the trades unions for a suspension of the lockout notices pending investigation by an industrial court.

He points out that the decision to open the shops to those workmen who are waiting to continue on individual contracts was to meet the situation created by the court of inquiry. This court meets next Wednesday, Sir William MacKenzie presiding, and it will be open to the press. H. Slesser is being briefed to represent the engineering and shipbuilding unions, but most of the other unions are likely to conduct their own cases.

Meanwhile a case is reported which again raises the much-disputed question whether men who are unemployed in consequence of a trade dispute are eligible for the unemployment state benefit. It concerns the Auckland Park Durham miners on strike. These men were offered terms for the recommendation of work which changed the length of the shifts. The court of reference found that the men who refused to work on these terms were eligible for the unemployment benefit.

The chief insurance officer demurred and the umpire has now restored the decision on the ground that the employers' proposal did not accord with the original agreement for the hours of working, but the matter is not likely to be allowed to rest here.

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The Little Gray Salons (as we call them) are wonderfully bright and happy these days.

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FACTIONS AND CAUSES MAKING FOR PRESENT STRIFE IN CHINA

Aims of Gen. Chang Tso-lin, Gen. Wu Pei-fu, Dr. Sun Yat Sen and Their Followers in the Latest Upset

By GARDNER L. HARDING

Unhappy China is in the throes of another chapter of civil strife. It is the spring fighting season, and so long as the great, idle, costly Chinese Army sprawls over the country, under just such rival commands as tempt soldiers to play politics, so long will this season see marching and counter-marching, the tearing up of railroads and of previous peace pledges, and proclamations of holy patriotism that but signify the larger brigandage. The unfortunate feature of the present plight is that the adversaries are so well matched. Chang Tso-lin, whose troops occupied Peking on April 21, commands about 100,000 men at the most, but his lieutenants, like the notorious Chang Hsun and the various generals of the Anfu party, which are reported to be supporting him, may add 30,000 to 35,000 more. Wu Pei-fu, based on central China, commands about 120,000 troops, with excellent artillery, high morale, and good communications. There is no clear political difference between the two men, though Wu is more nearly what the West would call a gentleman. He has been a scholar, and he lays pretensions to political liberalism, but he has been too ambitious. Chang, on the other hand, started life as a brigand, and was hired during the Chinese-Japanese War to fight on the Japanese side as a simple and not unprofitable matter of business. A more or less well-grounded empirical judgment on his actions accuses him of not being above acting as Japan's agent today.

Chang Has Money
The strategic possibilities of the campaign—if campaign there is to be—favor Chang. He has railroads and earnings of a tuchun in China are high, and Chang is credited with having stored up at Mukden a cash fund of \$30,000,000. Wu has millions but nothing like this. Chang also has communications. More than 60 troop trains bore his army south of the Great Wall to Tientsin and Peking, and are ready to transport it south on the Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow railways, the twin lines toward central China. Wu has commandeered the whole Peking-Hankow railway, or as much of it as he can reach, but here again his resources are inferior. Chang also has the advantage of the map. His lieutenants in the Yangtze provinces seem to control Shantung, which may become an important battleground, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Chekiang, and Kiangsu, where Shanghai is located, and even, perhaps, Fukien. With Chang's army slipping steadily down from the north, his plan is obviously to exert a general pressure on Wu so as to drive him away from the coast and virtually surround him in central China. General Chang is all for a protracted and siege-like type of campaign; his soldiers can live on the country, and he has ample supplies and excellent communications. General Wu is all for an impetuous campaign with some real fighting in it; his soldiers are personally attached to him in a way Chang cannot claim. Wu's cause is also helped by the fact that Chang's entrance into Peking is an insult and an affront to constitutional government, the first blow, as it were, which is Wu's clever telegrams symbolizes the contest as one between military autocracy and liberalism.

C. C. Wu's Visit to Mukden
If that is so, what is Dr. Sun doing on the side of Chang Tso-lin? There is no doubt that the visit of C. C. Wu, the son of Canton's famous former minister, Wu Ting-fang, to General Chang's camp at Mukden last month, had some significance in connection with the present crisis. What significance it had the world that is watching China would dearly like to know. The Canton Government has no love for Chang Tso-lin, but it has lost all its former professed kinship with Wu Pei-fu, and which of these two leaders is to be eliminated is today more than likely a matter of indifference to Dr. Sun.

There is little doubt but that Dr. Sun will have only begun to fight for a free China when either one of these contending militarists comes off victorious. If he has succeeded in making Chang give lip-service to the "unification"

of China he must somehow provide that that unification is not so complete as to bring about his own elimination. And for that reason he apparently considers it necessary to take sides. But it is hard to believe that he will fight any serious pitched battles with Wu Pei-fu. If Canton fights, it will have to fight with Chang's money; everybody knows that Canton has no cash surplus to burn up in war on its own account. And if it takes Chang's money, after all it has said about the well-known Oriental power which furnishes that money, it will stultify much of its patriotic standing in China irreparably.

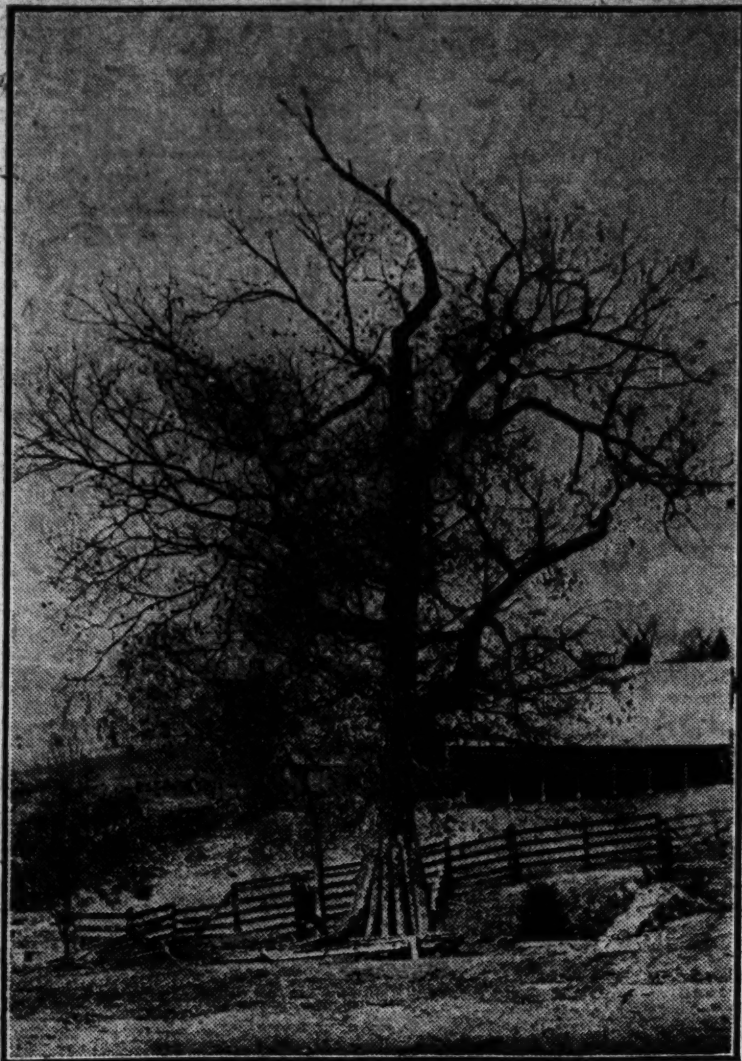
So much for the military situation. President Hsu Shih-chang and Chou Tse-chi, the Premier, have rushed into print with a demand for mediation and an appeal to the 13 provincial governments, which recalls to the foreigner that a civil government is still trying to rule in Peking. But as the crisis which has now broken was developing, that government was exhibiting every week a confusion worse confounded.

Stop-Gap Collection
When Liang Shih-yi got leave of absence as Premier during the Washington Conference, everybody knew he was through and that the Cabinet he headed, described by a certain retired American diplomat as "a body of able men," was a mere stop-gap collection of bureau chiefs. From week to week his leave of absence was extended, until finally, in the middle of April, the farce could be kept up no longer, and Chou Tse-chi was proclaimed as Premier to the, by now, wholly apathetic public. Chou is one of the "regulars." Finance Minister under Yuan and a former Premier, he represented China's financial experts before the Washington Conference, and moved easily and good-humoredly among the tangled problems presented by China's demands on that occasion. He is not the man to make a fight, either against foreign interference or Japanese aggression; and he has few enemies, which is not always a good sign in China. His arrival from America was opportune; in fact, he was appointed Premier only a few days after reaching China on a steamer homeward jaunt from the Washington Conference.

This mild and unprepossessing premier faces a harassing and perplexing set of problems altogether apart from the impending civil war. In 13 months China is supposed to have a presidential election, and the present President, Hsu Shih-chang, a former Grand Secretary of the Manchu regime and guardian of the boy emperor—that was (still a dangerous symbol for unstable monarchists), is endeavoring to give a constitutional air to the proceedings which the reactionaries plan to inaugurate shortly. It is an open secret that Chang Tso-lin wants to be President, probably to found a new dynasty, though the downfall of the unhappy Yuan is an ever present reminder that the Chinese Republic has deeper roots than are usually imagined.

Li's Moral Cowardice
The moderates want Li Yuan-hung, whose moral cowardice cost him his rightful tenure of the presidential office during the war, but who is a sincere, well-intentioned, and in clique politics. It is doubtful if Li will again put his head into what he always called the "Peking noose" once again. This leaves Dr. Sun as Chang's chief opponent—always excepting the enigmatic Wu Pei-fu. There is very little likelihood that Dr. Sun would consider the office seriously.

Dr. Sun is a powerful political organizer and undoubtedly the creator of the modern Republican movement in China. But he is, in his undemonstrative way, a Garibaldi rather than a Mazzini or a Cavour; he has the spiritual fire which holds men together and he has a splendid contempt for office. He has abdicated the presidency of China once; what he wants now is to see China unified under an administration he and his party can trust to play fair with constitutionalism. His agreement with Chang Tso-lin is no indication that he thinks Chang is such a man; that is a unification movement pure and



The Daniel Boone "Judgment Tree"

simple. The whole of liberal China would oppose Chang or any other Tsuchun for high executive office, and those who watched the revolt against Yuan gather in 1916 know how effectively such gusts of revolt blow up and what a deadly effect they may have upon tyrants. Chang, counting on Japanese support, hoping to hoodwink the radicals and bribe the professional politicians, may have a try at it, but he will be foolish to exchange the rôle of a real Warwick for that of a mere president, especially when he can still be Warwick while by aiming at the presidency he may miss not only that but, like Yuan, lose everything else.

Tuan's Resurgence
An interesting feature of the present line-up in China is the presence of the former premier, Tuan Chi-jui, once leader of the all-powerful Anfu clique, as the third member of the Sun-Chang-Tuan triumvirate. Until very recently Tuan had been living quietly in Peking, playing chess and studying Buddhism. When the Anfu crowd fell, due to the popular anger at their comprehensive willingness to play Japan's game in domestic and foreign affairs, Tuan missed the full force of the blow somehow. Perhaps the reputation for probity he has enjoyed for a number of years helped him fight off the reproaches of the patriots; certainly, both as militarist and pro-Japanese he deserved his eclipse, however. During January, he closed his Buddhist treatises, put away his chess board, slipped on coolie dress and one night departed from his well-guarded residence and stole away on the Tientsin train. This seems to be the way a

Chinese politician "comes back," for ever since Tuan has arrived in Tientsin he has been a national figure. He has resumed his authority over the military officers who control the troops at the Yangtze mouth and in other Anfu sections; he has held pourparlers with Dr. Sun—incidentally purchasing 50,000 copies of one of Dr. Sun's books—and he has "talked turkey" with Chang Tso-lin. So it is not surprising to learn that he is taking seriously a boom his supporters are preparing to put him forward for the presidency. Incredible as it would have seemed two or three years ago, he is a real candidate now. His election would be a distressing event to Chinese Liberalism, but worse things might befall. However, it is too early to speculate on his chances until it is apparent whether China's forthcoming problems are going to be settled in an atmosphere of peace or civil war. Civil war has a head start now, but mediation has settled worse plights than this in China.

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
Fred M. Lamson has been elected a member of the Wildey Savings Bank corporation, and also has been made a trustee of that institution.

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Plan to Save Boone "Judgment Tree"

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 17 (Special Correspondence)—Effort is planned to save the Daniel Boone "Judgment tree" at Femme Osage, in St. Charles County, about 55 miles west of St. Louis. A recent examination of the historic tree, made by a Missouri Botanical Garden surveying party headed by G. H. Pring, disclosed that it is decaying rapidly. It is believed that proper treatment would add another century to its span. It is now about 150 years old.

The elm stands on a farm which was part of the land owned by Boone during his Missouri residence in the later years of his pioneer life. It is called the "Judgment tree" from the fact that Boone, as syndic for the district under the Spanish rule of Louisiana, held court under it during the summer. The duties of syndic compared with those of later day magistrates and judges. Boone was called upon to punish offenders against the primitive peace as well as to settle civil disputes.

The tree is not on a traveled highway; but a marker placed at the side of the nearest trail calls attention to its proximity. It is not cherished by the present owner of the land, and on the day when the surveying party visited it was serving as a drying post for the fresh-cut fence rails.

Mr. Pring took shots from it and is trying to raise a family of little "Judgment trees," but the American elm does not respond readily. The Boone tree is 70 feet high, with a circumference of 16 feet. It stands about 75 feet from the old Boone home, the first stone house in Missouri.

ERIE COUNTY FOLK PLANT 15,000 TREES

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 29 (Special)—For the first time in the history of Erie County, reforestation on a large scale was begun today when 15,000 trees were planted on the county farm at Wende, under the auspices of the Erie County Society for the Protection of Birds, Fish, and Game.

Two hundred Boy Scouts helped plant the trees, as also did the Roosevelt Outdoor Life Boys and interested citizens. That the trees might be planted properly, motion pictures, provided by the United States Department of Forestry, were shown before the work was started.

The initiative in reforestation was taken by the Erie County Society for the Protection of Birds, Fish, and Game, as one of its directors explained, because "We know that lack of forest lands is one of the primal reasons for the disappearance of our birds and game."

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A Rally to Curb the Drug Habit
Forty-fourth Annual Public Meeting of the Watch and Ward Society.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SIMON, N. Y. POLICE DEPARTMENT, will make an address.

JONES MILLER BILL, New National Drug Measure, now before Congress will be discussed.

DR. HALE'S CHURCH
Cor. Kester and Newbury Sts., Boston

President Murlin of B. U. Will Preside
Sunday Evening 7:30 April 30 Public Is Invited

PHILIPPINE MISSION TO REACH UNITED STATES ABOUT MAY 23

Party Will Number in All About 25 Persons, Including Several Women Delegates

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 29, 1932—The plans of the Philippine mission to this country have now been completed, and it will arrive in Seattle, according to M. J. de la Rama, manager of the Commercial Agency of the Government of the Philippines in this city, on May 23. The mission is due to leave Manila on April 30 aboard the steamship Keystone State, and although the political campaign for the October elections in the islands is now in full swing, Mr. de la Rama believes the delegation will be composed, as heretofore announced, of General Aguinaldo, Messrs. Quezon, and Osmeña, leaders of the Philippine Senate and House; Theodor Kalaw, Secretary of the Interior; Jose A. Santos, Undersecretary of Justice, and about six additional members from both the House and Senate.

"As soon as the mission lands," said Mr. de la Rama to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, "General Aguinaldo will probably have to hurry down to Los Angeles to attend the convention of the Spanish War Veterans, where he is to meet his old adversaries of the war of 1899 and 1900 and drink with them whatever is your modern equivalent of the cup of friendship. The rest of the mission will proceed directly to Washington, where it should arrive by the beginning of June."

"Its purpose? First, of course, to lay before Congress and the Administration the Filipino rebuttal of the Wood-Forbes report; second, and more important, to try and tell Americans in Washington and elsewhere something of the practical record in government the Filipinos have made for themselves since they took so much of the government into their own

hands in 1917. I think Americans should welcome the mission in that light; from a Filipino standpoint, it is worth noting that this is Mr. Osmeña's first visit to this country. He has been to Japan, but never across the Pacific to the United States; nor has he been to Europe. It will be an important event in his political life, and as he is one of the three really big men in the Philippines, his visit will have large results for the Filipino people also.

"The party will number in all some 25 persons, and I am sure Americans will give a warm welcome to our women delegates. I see that the committee, headed by Dean Kalaw of the University of the Philippines, which is making the arrangements for the trip, has asked Dr. Maria Paz Guason, president of the League of Filipino Women, to join the mission, and I understand that she has consented and will probably be accompanied by one or two other women delegates. Filipino women on special mission to America will be a new departure; it is the first time, I think, that they have ever accompanied such a national mission."

Asked if it was likely that Mr. Quezon and Mr. Osmeña may continue to fight for political leadership of the islands on the mission, Mr. de la Rama said, "No, this will be a truce; they are coming as Filipinos, and not as party leaders. The world outside the Philippine archipelago is a big one, and we realize it. That is why, however, it is a fine thing for our political leaders to get contact with the world on such a mission as this. You will learn something of the Philippines, no doubt, but they will learn a great deal about America, too, and in the present state of affairs in the islands the collision of ideas will do us both good."

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Men's High Grade Khaki Breaches, reinforced seat and knee \$3.60
Ladies' Riding Breaches, made of government Khaki washable goods. Laced bottoms or buttoned knicker style \$4.75
Officers' Genuine Poplin Cotton Shirts \$2.25

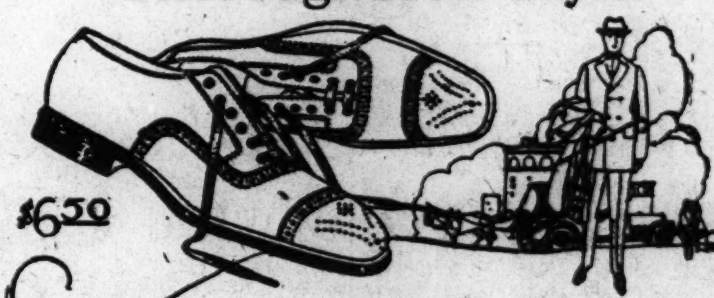
LADIES' GABARDINE RIDING HABITS, Two Piece, \$11.00
Government Washable Pants, Khaki, reinforced quality \$2.25
High-grade Spiral Puttees \$1.50
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New Folding Cots \$4.25
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Gray all-wool Blankets \$2.95
Large all-wool homespun blankets \$3.50
Navy pantons, double ten \$12.50, suitable for bathing suits \$4.75
Small trench rubbers 50¢
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Army 25-gallon canvas water pails 75¢
Rubber boots and wading boots \$4.25 to \$15.00

Remember you can return immediately C. O. D. any article found to be unsatisfactory
Golf, Tennis, Boating Suits and thousands of other useful articles at reasonable prices. Come in and shop.
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R. H. WHITE CO.
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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Philadelphia Choral Society's
Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

PHILADELPHIA, April 18 (Special Correspondence)—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Choral Society under the guiding hand of Henry Thumder was made the occasion of a tribute to the veteran conductor. E. J. Cattell, Philadelphia's noted municipal orator, presented Mr. Thumder in the name of the society with a silver chest of gold pieces.

For this occasion the 100 singers of the Phoenixville Choral Society, also trained by Mr. Thumder, joined forces with the 250 members of the local chorus, and, as Pepps would say, "mightily pleased" an audience of almost 3000 persons. Tekla Farm-McKinnis, a singer of real and rare ability, and Edwyrd Lewis, who has a whole aviary of Welsh songbirds in his throat, were the soloists. The chorus followed the baton unerringly and at the same time did justice to the spirit in works of Bach, Berlioz, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Rossini, Bruch, Elgar and Gounod. Members of the Philadelphia Orchestra, who have been allied with the society these many seasons, supplied a consonant and synchronous accompaniment.

F. L. W.

Early American Furniture
Shown

NEW YORK, April 27 (Special Correspondence)—An exhibition of early American furniture, cut glass and other contemporaneous objects of art, is being held in the galleries of the American Art Association, New York. Included in the American items is some old English furniture of the Cromwellian, William and Mary, Queen Anne and Georgian periods. The collection is from the house of Kooman of Boston.

Among the earlier Americana is a carved pine Bible box, a painted oak scrutoir, a pine and oak chest of drawers, a rock maple gate-leg table and a Pennsylvania Dutch decorated chest dated 1733. The Bible box is made of pine, is 9 inches high by 26 inches long and oblong in shape. The front of the box is carefully notched at the ends and the front carved with curious chevrons and semicircular motifs. The pine and oak chest of drawers, dated 1690, has a modeled hinged top still fitted with its original strap-iron hinges. The top still retains portions of the original decoration which consisted of radiated moldings centered with black knobs.

Most of the old American furniture is of the "Pilgrim Country" variety, plain and solid but with that peculiar elegance which always has been a feature of furniture of this time.

There is also a rare set of carved chairs made of beech and another older set of walnut, which date back to the seventeenth century. Several pine and maple farmhouse tables and settees are of interest on account of their archaic and formal lines. A Willard bank clock is in fine condition and has on its face a painted scene purporting to show Macdonough's victory on Lake Champlain.

The English furniture includes quite a number of Queen Anne walnut mirrors, bureaus, and desks, rich in color, made from finely grained woods. Good examples of Heppelwhite and Sheraton mahogany are also shown, to which might be added oakwood tables, chairs and settees, and a fine example of a tall case clock made by Gillett of Manchester, England.

One or two pieces of early Bennington lustered ware represent America, among a goodly collection of Staffordshire. In the Staffordshire examples are some silver and lustered pitchers, Wedgwood candlesticks and jardinières. A jelly mold is painted on the inner surface with flower designs, so arranged that the flowers can be seen through the jelly before it is served.

"The Bronx Express"
in New York

Astor Theater, New York—Wednesday evening, April 26, Mr. and Mrs. Coburn in "The Bronx Express," a fantastic comedy by Ossip Dymov, adapted for the American stage by Owen Davis, staged by Frederick Stanhope, scenery and decorations by Mabel A. Buell. The cast:

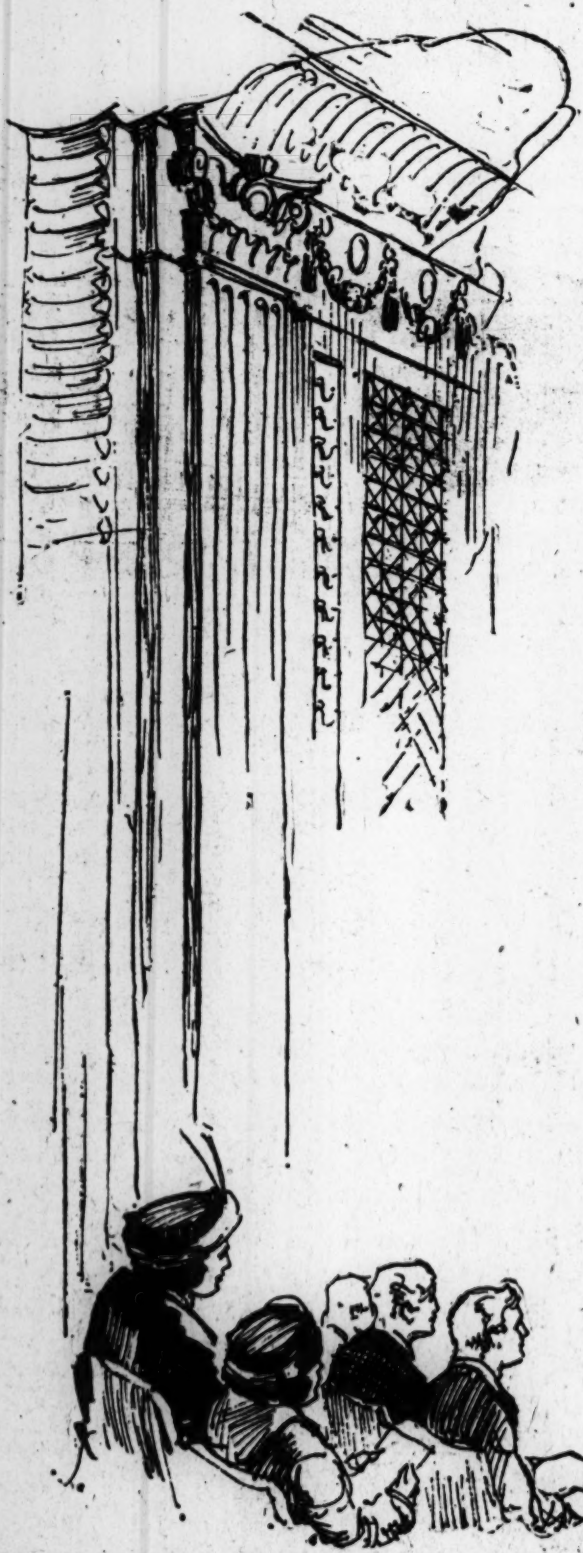
David Hungerfords..... Charles Coburn
Sarah..... Bertha Creighton
Sammy..... Sidney Salkowitz
Reb Kalmon Lippe..... James H. Lewis
Joseph Hayman..... Joseph Sterling
Jacob Katzenstein..... James R. Waters
Casey..... Thomas Williams
Miss Mason..... Mrs. Coburn
Jack Flame..... John C. Berlin
Subway Guard..... Willie Fish
Subway Conductor..... Nevin Clark
A Lady Passenger..... Kenyon Bishop
Mr. Pluto..... Eugene Powers
Mr. Arrow..... Lark Taylor
Mr. Tuxedo..... H. Lawson Chaffin
Mr. Trade Smith..... Thomas Williams
Mr. Mark Smith..... C. Nick Stark
Mr. Red Wright..... William Dean
Miss Murad..... Mrs. Coburn
Miss Lily of France..... Helen Tilden
Miss Onyx..... Frances Clark
Miss Pompelan..... Kenyon Bishop
Baby Nestle..... Vivian Hewitt

NEW YORK—Mr. and Mrs. Coburn presented a play new to English-speaking audiences at the Astor Theater Wednesday evening, "The Bronx Express." In its original form it was one of the Jewish Art Theater's most popular successes two years ago. The play was under consideration at one time as a starring vehicle for Rudolph Schildkraut. Mr. Schildkraut felt, however, that his first appearance in English should not be made in a Jewish part. It is a good thing for his future career in English that he decided.

"The Bronx Express" is a novel treatment of the theme most common to the American-Yiddish stage; that of the young generation of Jewish children growing up in America and discarding the old-fashioned and Old-World ideas of their parents. In this play we have the usual situation of the daughter in love with an up-to-date Jewish boy who reads the American newspapers instead of the Jewish ones. Because the young girl's sweet-heart has ideals other than just that of making money, he is, in the eyes of her father, a "loafers," and he is ordered out of the house by the father. The girl goes also, much to the grief

of her parents. Coming home the next night on the Bronx Express, the tired father falls asleep, and the distorted and confused state of his thoughts result in his having a dream that brings him to his senses regarding his relationship to his family. Upon arriving home he is able to solve the family problem.

Mr. and Mrs. Coburn have not done any too well with the production side of the play. Thousands of dollars have been wasted this season on plays not in the same class, as far as originality is concerned, with "The Bronx Express." Mr. Coburn's performance of David is only partially satisfactory. The audience never for a moment forgets the fact that he is acting the part, and such treatment is fatal to a genre play such as "The Bronx Express." Mrs. Coburn fares better as Miss Mason. Miss Bertha Creighton gives a surprisingly good performance of the elderly Jewish wife, Sarah. It is as far from her usual style of work, as might be imagined, but Miss Creighton is a well-trained actress.



Listeners in Aeolian Hall, New York

and can give a good account of herself in anything she may be cast for. James H. Lewis presents a true-to-life picture of the old teacher, and James R. Waters is perfect as Jacob Katzenstein. The girl and boy are well played by Hope Sutherland and Joseph Sterling, as are the 30 or 40 other small parts in the production.

Elmer E. Garnsey, who terms himself an "itinerant artist," and makes his home betimes in California, in Japan or China, or, very frequently, in Hawaii, has an exhibition of work from his brush at one of the chief art studios of Honolulu. Many of the scenes are local and demonstrate an intimate acquaintance with the various types and moods of scenery on Oahu and other islands of the group. Included in the exhibition are a number of California and Japanese scenes.

Children's Concerts Make
Intelligent Music Lovers

By JANE PRIDE

THE last beautiful triumphant strains of Handel's "Largo" faded into silence in Aeolian Hall. Walter Damrosch, conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, stood bowing in front of his musicians. A burst of applause greeted him, applause from hundreds of children's hands, the soft patter almost lost in the vastness of the auditorium. It sounded more like a mammoth game of "Patty-cake, patty-cake, baker's man" than the applause of an audience registering its approval of a noble and stirring piece of music. For it was one of the Saturday morning concerts for children.

To one standing at the rear of the auditorium, the audience presented a

quieter or less restless audience. It was a delightful variation from going to the theater, or to school, although it combined the most delightful features of both. When one goes to the theater, there is always more or less conversation, incomprehensible to little ears. It was not like school, because although the pleasant gentleman who waved the little stick taught them fascinating things about the musical instruments there were no lessons, but only soft and lovely, or crashingly beautiful sounds, that made one think of the most beautiful things one had found in life so far. The softness and beauty of a flower growing in one's own garden, the sunlight of the nursery floor, the wind making music in the tree tops, or the sea crashing on a sunlit beach. And one never tired of watching the big men with the little wand, who waved it in the most fascinating way, in a way, in fact, that made all the other gentlemen play loudly or softly, reminding one of the low sweet music of mother singing at twilight, or big music like the waves beating on white cliffs at the seashore.

Origin of Concerts

Twenty-five years ago Frank Damrosch started these concerts in Carnegie Hall, calling them "concerts for young people." He started them at the request of the supervisors of music in the public schools, who were anxious that children should be taught to appreciate good music, and were uncertain about how to procure the desired results. Frank Damrosch wanted very much to interest both teachers and pupils in music, and so instituted the series, which, given at greatly reduced rates, made it possible for children of all walks of life to attend. For a few years the attendance was small, but gradually the concerts became an institution, famous all over America, and now there are always more applications for tickets than the directors can fill. Other cities have realized the importance and significance of the movement, and now there are similar concert series given in different parts of the country.

The first of these concerts for young people was given Saturday, Nov. 26, 1898, with Emma Juch, soloist. Six years ago Walter Damrosch, brother of Frank Damrosch and his successor as conductor of the concerts for young people, started a series for children, as distinct from those for young people. These were successful immediately, and when the small subscribers could no longer be classified as children they were graduated into the young people's group.

The success of the movement is due in no small degree to Mr. Damrosch's "way with children." He seems to know by instinct what will please and interest them, and how to make them appreciate the best and finest in the musical world without making it dull and prosy. His talks to the children between numbers are charming. He knows what similes to use in driving

home a point he wishes to make, and although he never makes the common mistake of "talking down" to his audience, he calls their attention by simple and whimsical words to everything that a grown person would appreciate. Little children become enthusiastic devotees of music and intelligent listeners before they know how it happened.

Instruments Explained

At the children's concerts this season, for instance, Mr. Damrosch explained and illustrated the instruments composing the different choirs of the orchestra—strings, wood-wind, brass and percussion.

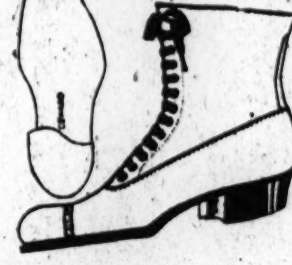
"The violin," he told his delighted audience, "has a higher, more sweetly shrill note than the viola. The latter instrument is darker in color, gentler in tone. We might call it a peaceful, evening voice." Then he called on his concert master to play a selection, after which the first viola rendered the same selection, illustrating the difference in tone. "Now all the musicians will play together," the conductor continued, "and I want you to see if you can distinguish the notes of the violin and viola." No talking down to his audience here, but it is safe to say that every child present had learned something that he would never forget.

One especially interesting and unexpected feature of this series is the interest shown by the older people who accompany their small charges to the concerts. Quite apart from the joy they get in watching the children, seeing their shining eyes and eager faces as Mr. Damrosch brings out the humorous side of some bit of music, they learn a great deal that is of value in their own musical lives. It is also a delight for older people to see the eagerness with which the children answer the musical questions put to them, and to realize how often their intelligences, quickened by the beauty of the music, give the correct answers. Many of these children are better acquainted with the mysteries of the oboe and the difference between a trumpet and a French horn than are older music lovers who have gone to symphony concerts all their lives.

Once when Mr. Damrosch asked what instrument in the orchestra had played a certain birdlike trill, whether the clarinet or the flute, a small boy answered correctly, in a voice that might have been that of the flute itself, so sweetly did it ring out in the hall. The conductor asked him to come up to the stage, so that all might see this most important personage. But so small was he that his tiny figure was almost lost on the stage, and the conductor, realizing that this was a big moment in the life of a small person, lifted him on a chair so that all might see. He went back to his seat with shining eyes. Who can say what that triumphant moment meant to him, and how he would store it up among his precious childhood memories.

A Present for the Conductor That Mr. Damrosch is appreciated by his audiences is shown not only in the delighted attention with which his concerts are received, but also in the presents the children send him from

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Chicago Art Notes

CHICAGO, April 20 (Special Correspondence)—From the knight errant painters who seek strange lands for their conquest, has come Jerome Blum, a Chicago painter by birth, but of late much traveled in his efforts to find inspiration. Tahiti of the South Seas gave him a panorama of tropic landscape and happy men and women. These are the subject of a gallery of paintings at the Art Institute, a realism emphasized by exaggerated color and line. Mr. Blum has practiced the art of representation as he understood his subject, a practice that interests the activities of quite a company of modern painters.

A remarkable collection of Singhaiese jewelry has recently been presented to the Chicago Art Institute by the Antiquarian Society. It consists of armlets, bracelets, stillstones, earrings, vanity cases, waist-chains, head-dresses and other ornaments of gold and silver. The metal work is of the incised and inlaid type still made in India and Ceylon. The waist-chains are of fine gold wire woven spirally into a rope so that they have an elastic quality.

Louis Kronberg of Boston long ago discovered the grace and the romance in the appearances of the danseuse on the stage. His exhibition in the Carson Pirie Scott & Company galleries comprehends the canvases of many years, illustrating the artist's early delight in drawing the tulle skirted danseuse in a shadowy room with soft-toned walls, posing, resting or dancing, and her duenna, patient and devoted, sewing in a retired corner, or waiting. From material such as this, Mr. Kronberg has made pictures to win repute and the popular praise. In later days he has met the costumed dancer of Spain and the gypsy. In painting these, his brush is more heavily laden with paint, and his color is stronger.

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WOMEN ADVISED TO STUDY QUESTIONS AFFECTING NATIONS

Sir Auckland Geddes Offers Friendly Criticism and Gets Quick Response From "Progressives"

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Concentration of the legislative activities of the National League of Women Voters for the coming year on a law to outlaw war and a law to give married women United States citizenship in their own right instead of that of their husbands were topics of discussion at the executive council meeting this morning in Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Gifford Pinchot of Washington was named finance chairman for the east and Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight of Minneapolis, Minn., finance chairman for the west. Following the session of the council the delegates returned to Washington for the final events of the Convention of the League and the Pan-American Conference of women.

This afternoon Mrs. Harding received the women at the White House. "You are all too ignorant and unless you get out of that ignorance you are a positive danger. If you are going to work for friendliness between nations, you have got to get down to understanding the questions which vitally affect nations," Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador, told the women last evening.

The occasion was the mass meeting in Continental Hall, headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the league presiding, and the meeting followed a day spent in inspecting the various institutions of the Federal Government.

Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, has already counseled the women that their most important contribution to the world was to protect the base of society, to look after education and sanitation from within the precincts of the home, and Señor Don Beltrán Mathieu, Ambassador of Chile, had professed his recent, his very recent, conversion to women's suffrage, when Sir Auckland Geddes flung his challenge at the women.

Touched Convention Issue

The British Ambassador had touched upon the real issue of the Convention, the controversy between the women who desire the League to drop the war topics which other organizations discuss, and to take a fearless stand on education for citizenship along lines which are not yet popular among other women's groups. "He was applauded by the same women who had applauded Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, when she said, at the opening of the convention, 'I fear the league is becoming hopelessly conservative,'" and when she said at the close of the convention, "I think you are too far down in the kindergarten for voting women."

"The legal condition of women is interesting but it is not vital," said Sir Auckland Geddes. "You must get clear in your minds the difference between questions which are interesting and those which are vital to nations. Our national differences which have led to international clashes have concerned these vital questions. We have had our religious wars, our territorial wars, our economic wars."

"If women are really going to make themselves felt in politics, if they are really going to work for friendliness between nations they must understand trade, commerce and finance. Men have absorbed knowledge on these matters more readily than women and still there is colossal ignorance among men concerning them."

"Meetings such as this are helpful but if women really are to influence international friendships they must

do it through the wisdom with which they exercised their rights at the polls and such wisdom will come only through understanding the great mass of economic problems and difficulties which are filling minds and affecting international relations today."

Must Commence at Home

"If you would work for friendliness between nations, each of you must work in your own nation so that you may be able to say to the other nations that you understand the guidance of their governments in dealing with economic questions. Then and then only will you have done your part to bring peace and make an end of war."

There were speeches by Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director-General of the Pan-American Union, Mrs. Robert S. Lansing, Donna Bertha Lutz of Brazil, Miss Señorita Margarita Conroy of Peru and Señora Ester Niera de Calvo of Panama, and in response to demands from the audience Lady Astor came down from the box over the stage.

Lord Astor, in response to calls from the audience, paid a tribute to women in politics, saying: "It is quite true that ever since my wife took an active part in politics I have had to modify my own outlook. But every time I have laid down some prejudice my own policy has been raised to a higher standard."

ENGLISH WOMAN INSPECTS COURT

Dame Lytton Sees Juvenile Cases Tried in Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 28.—American juvenile court work is being watched with keen interest by Edith Lytton, magistrate in the Juvenile Court of Westminster, London, who is accompanying Lady Astor on her American visit. Mrs. Lytton today visited the District Juvenile Court and discussed with Judge Katherine Sellers problems of juvenile delinquency as they exist in America and England.

"The Juvenile Court system in England is only one year old, and is modeled somewhat after the American system," Mrs. Lytton told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. "In that time, it has proved a great success. Children are tried in their own courts, in all of which there must be at least one woman magistrate. There are no women judges, however, although I am quite confident it is only a matter of time when women will be appointed to sit on the bench. Women, of course, have only been admitted to the bar in England since a year ago."

"At first the men who had been sitting as magistrates objected to the appointment of women in these positions, thinking that their places would be taken away from them by the women. They were perfectly willing to sit with them and now many courts have a man and a woman sitting together as magistrates."

"The legal inexperience of women, which some persons insisted would be a great drawback to them in this capacity, has not proved so. The judge is there to instruct them on legal questions, and," she added significantly, "I have found that in many cases the men sitting as magistrates

knew no more about law than we did, and often not so much."

Mrs. Lytton has been particularly active in work for women in industry and since the war has been doing a great deal of work for the Government along these lines. She is at present a member of the Central Committee for Employment of Women, an organization which endeavors to train and find positions for women thrown on their own resources by the war or otherwise coming under the class of those affected by "war detriment."

She is also a member of the committee of inquiry into the operations of trade boards, and, as such, is interested in the minimum wage problem.

"It would seem to me," she said, "that we have better minimum wage provisions than you have in the United States. The trade boards, composed of representatives of employers and employees in each unorganized industry, who sit with Government appointees to determine wage scales, operate to secure fair wages for women in industry. The awards of these boards are enforced by the Government, and failure to follow them out is punished by imprisonment."

OBSERVER REPORTS HUGE DOUBLE STAR

VICTORIA, B. C., April 28 (Special Correspondence).—A double star, 139 times as large as the sun and nearly five times as large as any star hitherto observed, is reported by Dr. J. S. Plaskett, director of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory near here.

Dr. Plaskett, who has a wide astronomical reputation, explains that the discovery consists of two very large and very bright stars revolving around one another in a period of 14 days, at a separation from one another of about two-thirds the distance of the earth from the sun. The largest and brightest is 76 and the other 63 times as massive as the sun.

The temperature of these two enormous stars, or suns, is excessively high, about 30,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and they are probably the brightest as well as the heaviest pair of suns in the sky. Although just visible on a good clear night to the unaided eye as a star of the sixth magnitude they are probably so far away that it takes their light 10,000 years to travel to the earth.

YACHTS AND DINNER ENTERTAIN HOTEL MEN

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 28.—The Hotel Exposition here continues to attract thousands of visitors daily. A feature last night was a banquet tendered to the visiting hotel men by the Avenue Hotel Men's Association at the Hotel Traymore. Addresses were delivered by John McE. Bowman of New York, E. M. Statler, Victor Rosewater and others.

Mr. Statler deplored the tendency in Philadelphia to erect big hotels at the present time in expectation of phenomenal business there during the Sesqui-centennial exposition. He said that he had been through three expositions and he had found that existing hotels and private dwellings were quite able to take care of the surplus crowds.

This morning the visiting hotel men enjoyed a sailing trip as guests of the Atlantic City Yacht Club.

RUSSIAN TROOPS MOVING WESTWARD

No Indorsement Can Be Obtained, However, of Reported Concentration Near Poland

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 28.—Events at Genoa have stimulated propaganda organizations to unusual efforts, which Mr. Lloyd George's alarmist speech about Central Europe has not checked. The Christian Science Monitor has, however, made full inquiries in authoritative Polish, Rumanian and British quarters, without securing any real indorsement of the most alarming rumor so far floated, namely, that 48 Bolshevik divisions have been massed against the Polish border.

There are, of course, plenty of reasons for friction between Poland and Russia, which might at any time in the long existing dispute in this part of the world more active trouble. But it was only after the Poles' attention had been drawn to the rumor and inquiries had been instituted that they found a considerable Bolshevik concentration had been reported during the previous 48 hours on the Polish border. The theory then advanced:

Poles Unduly Alarmed

1. That Russia wished to bring pressure on Poland and the Baltic States to influence Rumania, whose occupation of Bessarabia is strongly resented by the Bolsheviks and who, they allege, is harboring Wrangellite officers and other "counter revolutionaries."

2. That Russia in her present plight covets Poland's grain stores.

3. That the Russians were preparing for a possible conflagration in Eastern Europe, following the unfavorable developments at Genoa.

The Poles were, therefore, disposed to be alarmed, but there is some consolation in the fact that they had not heard of the alleged concentration until inquiries had set them investigating.

Telegraphic communication with Poland is now open, and one might have reasonably expected that if 48 Russian divisions, or a force even remotely approximating to this had appeared anywhere near the Polish border, the whole of Poland would have been in an uproar and representations would have poured from Warsaw into every chancellery in Europe.

The most that the British military authorities can be got to say in favor of this rumor is that even the tallest of stories have some rudimentary sort of basis which, in this case, they incline to find in the fact that there has been some movement of Russian troops on a small scale out of the famine area toward the south and west, where the problem of feeding them is less acute.

Signs Probably Misread

The official Soviet Information Bureau here informed The Christian Science Monitor correspondent that the Russian army was disposed substantially as at the beginning of the year, namely, 1,400,000 men, organized into 95 divisions of infantry and 49 bri-

gades of cavalry, grouped at various strategic points along or near the frontier from the Black Sea to the Arctic, as well as in the Caucasus and Siberia.

Forty-eight divisions on this basis would represent some 600,000 men, which the British military authorities, whom the correspondent has consulted, reckon is rather a tall order in the present parlous condition of Russian transport which, they hold, renders offensive operations of any magnitude quite impossible. They believe there is no such concentrated force anywhere in Russia, nor could the Russians transport or feed it with their present disorganized administration.

It seems possible, therefore, that some patriotic Poles, alarmed by the temerity of M. Sidromant's replies to M. Tchitcherine at Genoa, may be visualizing minor regroupings of Russian troops, due to the famine and transport difficulties, as an aggressive red movement aimed against Poland.

Reported Split in Moscow

By Special Cable

BERLIN, April 28.—Reports of a split between Nicolai Lenin and his Minister of War, Leon Trotsky, have again been received here. These reports say that Lenin, convinced that his government must yield to the demands for modification of the Communists' program in regard to private property rights, wishes to meet these demands, while Trotsky disagrees with him and has expressed determination to stand firmly by the old Bolshevik policy against private ownership.

According to these reports the fight on this issue will be taken in the All-Russian Executive meeting on May 5. It was said that Trotsky is calling his chief henchman to Moscow to back him up in his stand.

HOSTILE ARABS CLEARED OUT

By Special Cable

ROME, April 28.—The Zavia region in Tripoli, which has been the hotbed and center of the rebellious Arabs, has been completely cleared of the hostile elements by the Italian troops.

WINS ENGLISH CUP

LONDON, April 28.—Huddersfield today won the English Association Soccer Football Cup by defeating Preston North End at Stamford Bridge, 1 to 0, in the presence of an immense crowd.

MILITARISM WILL NOT PREVAIL IN FRANCE, SAYS Mlle. ARNOULD

Member of International League for Peace Declares Already Audible Protests of People Will Be Heard

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The leaves of international understanding is at work in France, and although there are tremendous odds to be overcome, the already audible protests of the working people against the extreme militarism of the present Government leaders will prevail in the end. This is the view of one of the women's leaders of France, Mlle. Therese Pottcher-Arnould, member of the French section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, who has come to this country to speak from the same platform with Fraulein Gertrud Baer of Germany and Mrs. Annot Robinson of England on the objects of the League.

Mlle. Arnould is here attending the meetings of the American section of the league and will go on a speaking tour following their close. She regards it as significant that she is to speak on the same platform with a German woman and asserts her belief that through the women of the two countries will come mutual understanding.

Talking informally today of the work of the league in France, and of the difficulties placed in its way by the extreme nationalist spirit which brands as "traitors" and "pacifists" all who, during the war, and after, sought in any way to meet on common ground women of enemy countries. Mademoiselle Arnould declared that the 200 women members in France will not be deterred by the opposition they have met from the Government.

"We are few in numbers and weak in power at present," she said, "but we are working for intellectual and educational co-operation. Our chief hope of support is from the women of the working classes. The middle and upper classes are still so bitter against Germany and Russia that they are intensely nationalistic in their outlook. But it is through the united opposition of the working classes to

war and through their willingness to meet with the people of other countries for the common good of all, that we will end the hatred which now prevails."

Mlle. Arnould said that the International League workers have the support of the Communist Party and that in a municipal election in Paris last March a woman member was put up by them as a party candidate, although women are not enfranchised. The league in France has done much work during the past year for the relief of the people of Central Europe and Russia and this also has brought upon them the indignation of many. This relief work Mlle. Arnould regards as a valuable instrument toward bringing about international sympathy.

The French Section was founded in 1915, as a protest against the attitude of the Women's National Council, a suffrage organization, in refusing to meet the women of the enemy countries at The Hague Congress. Since then it has worked consistently for peace against great odds.

ITALIAN-JUGO-SLAVIAN PARLEYS PROCEED

By Special Cable

ROME, April 28.—The informal conversation between the Italian and the Jugo-Slavian delegates, is still proceeding at Santa Margherita Ligure. Signor Schanzer, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has asked Senator Salata, who was formerly one of the delegates at the signing of the Treaty of Rapallo, to come to Genoa in order to be present at the continuation of the negotiations.

In the meanwhile Riccardo Zanella, the aforesaid Governor of Fiume, proposes to return to Fiume where many of his followers have already returned.

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EIGHTY-NINE years ago prominent Boston citizens of their time established the Atlas Bank. The name symbolizes strength. Twenty years later friends of Daniel Webster founded the Webster Bank to perpetuate the name of the great statesman.

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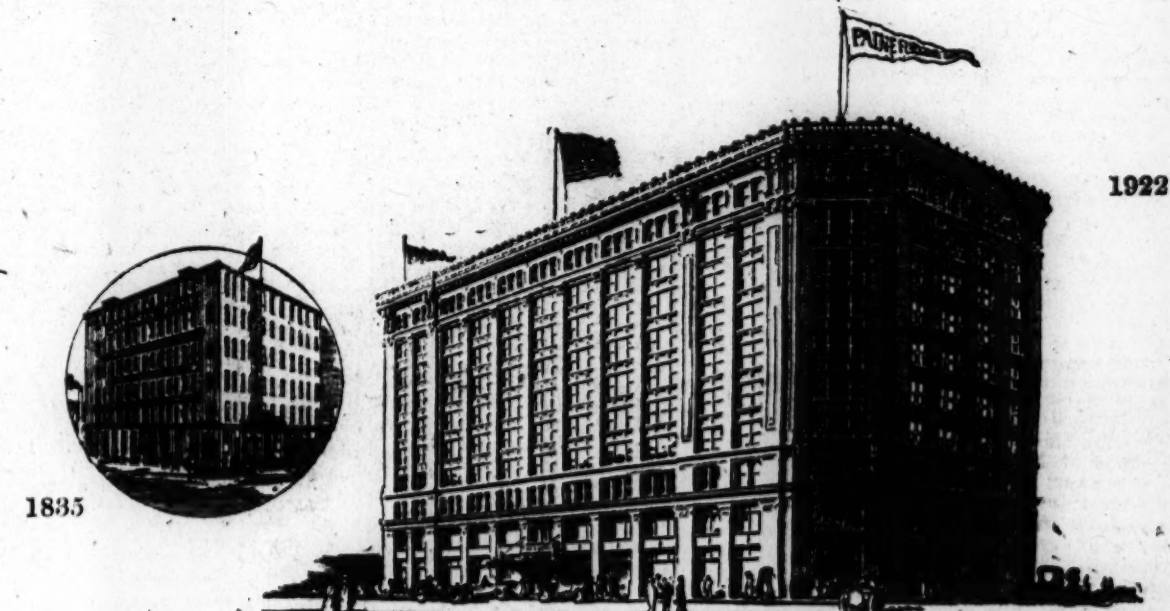
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Window Screens, \$1.10 to \$1.85 each
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Announcing Paine's 86th birthday and the 9th in the great new store

HERE are two simultaneous events of a significance which transcends the ordinary, and beggars the romance of the Arabian Nights.

For who, eighty-seven years ago—even in his wildest dreams—could have foreseen the Boston of today?

Or who, witnessing the modest beginnings on humble street in humble neighborhood of a tiny furniture business in two small rooms, could have visioned the ten vast floors of the present magnificent building, overflowing with furniture from Paine's own workshops and America's leading makers, a king's ransom in Oriental rugs, the choice lamps and draperies and other furnishings which make this remarkable establishment a Mecca for tourists from all over the world—more than a store, a National institution!

Today, one family in three in New England is the proud possessor of one or more pieces of Paine furniture. And Paine's will not rest till every family that appreciates furniture of lasting quality and companionship shall likewise be Paine-equipped.

Paine's, in a word, hopes, in the days and years to come, so to refine its qualities, increase its values, and improve its service, as not merely to retain in loyal appreciation its thousands upon thousands of present customers, but also to reach out and gain the multitude of new patrons on which an increased power to serve the entire community must necessarily be built.

Strong in this faith, Paine's goes forward into 1922 with a quiet confidence in a future, not merely for this institution but also for Boston and the country, greater than any of us can picture

Paine Furniture Company

More than a store—a National Institution

Near the new "Arlington" Subway Station, Boston

MUCH AGITATION TO REDUCE TAXES

Great Britain, However, Insists on Shouldering Just Burdens and Paying Her Way

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 28.—It is already clear that this year's budget speech in the House of Commons on Monday will be quite unusually important. For the first time there is a serious risk that the traditions of public finance in England which have been followed for the past century may be abandoned.

They were threatened, of course, in the years of the war, but few critics would be found who would be severe enough to maintain that even in those difficult times they were entirely put aside.

On the contrary, it is evident in a retrospect of past events that England alone of the European belligerents held fast to the sound traditions of solvency, and her readiness and ability to meet her interest payments on the external war debt, which fall due in October, are proof enough that even in war time the country managed somehow to pay its way. The great question is whether on Monday this fine record will be broken.

The present burden of taxation is admittedly stupendous. It bears hard on the individual and much of it falls directly and heavily upon trade. The income tax alone, which is paid by a comparatively small class (perhaps 50 per cent. only of the total population), yields twice as much in round figures as the total pre-war revenue of country.

Ceases to Be Productive
Industry is carrying an entirely new kind of burden in the form of a corporation tax, and the amount collected from the customs and excise duties falls a little short of £1,000,000 daily throughout the year. In certain cases it has been clearly shown that taxation has been increased to a point at which it ceases not merely to be proportionately but absolutely to be productive.

All this is beyond question, and it is not surprising, under the circumstances, that a great public agitation should have been set on foot to secure a reduction of taxation this year. It is unfortunate but inevitable that much of this agitation should obviously have been inspired by interested motives. When picture postcard manufacturers demand a reduction of postal rates and the Labor newspapers resist any change in the income tax, while clamoring for the abolition of the duties on tea, sugar, and beer, a good case is spoiled by a bad advocate. But the fact remains, nevertheless, that the best opinion in England regards it as essential that in one form or another the taxpayer should be relieved.

This fact is so certain that it tends, perhaps, to obscure another part of the truth, which, though less obvious and clamorous, is equally established. A balanced budget is one of the most cherished traditions of the British people, and not merely a balanced budget but a budget honestly balanced.

Pay Out of Income
Some deep-seated instinct rather than any keen appreciation of economic fundamentals has taught Englishmen that in the long run it pays them to meet the whole of the nation's ordinary recurrent expenditure out of the income of the same year. The financial machinery of the country is directed to this end. Nowhere but in England are the accounts for one financial period so rigidly divided off from the accounts of another. Every kind of parliamentary device and check has been invented in the course of time to secure that in any given financial year the incomings shall be set against the outgoings without any sort of carryover.

Consequently, though a reduction of taxation is insistently demanded in England today, it would be a profound mistake to assume that the country wants a reduction of taxation at any price. The taxpayer is, with good reason, discontented and impatient, but he is not merely content; he positively requires to be asked to shoulder whatever burdens may be necessary to enable the country to pay its way as it always has done. The government which ignores this aspect of the case will have committed, not merely financial but also a great political blunder. Criticism in England is directed much more against excessive public expenditure than against excessive taxation, and just for the reason

that taxation must balance expenditure is universally admitted.

Point of Conscience
A point to which attention should therefore be directed in Sir Robert Horne's budget statement is a point of conscience. Whether a shilling comes off the income tax at a cost of £50,000,000 to the exchequer, or a penny a pound off sugar at a cost of £1,500,000 for every penny of tax, is of little moment compared with the questions of war pensions and sinking funds. In all the agitation for lower taxes there has been no responsible voice to defend the policy of borrowing from the future to pay war pensions, and a raid on the sinking fund, whenever it has been attempted in the past, has always proved fatal to its author.

Scarcely less damaging would be any manipulation of the Post Office surplus of £9,000,000, for the maxim that the Post Office must be made to pay for itself is not more jealously cherished than that it should not be made to pay for anything else. Nor would the country readily forget or forgive any deliberate over-estimation of revenue. It is well known that in official circles the prospects of trade revival are believed to be less rosy than they appear to be to a more expectant and optimistic opinion of the business world. In short, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer abides by the Treasury traditions and Treasury forecasts, he will not be able to remit a penny of taxation except by a reduction of expenditures beyond what has already been foreshadowed in the estimates.

In the city of London it is regarded as practically certain that the income tax will be reduced, and that some compensating reduction in indirect taxation will be admitted as a concession to class prejudice. Neither of these measures will be acceptable in the long run to the British public, if they prove to have involved any departure from traditions of government finance.

SENATOR INSISTS ON OIL INQUIRY

Tariff Bill Was Laid Aside for La Follette Resolve

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 29.—Without a division, the Senate today adopted the LaFollette resolution directing the Committee on Public Lands to investigate the charges made concerning oil land leases. At the suggestion of Miles Pol Dexter (R.), Senator from Washington, the resolution was amended so as to cover the subject of drillings on adjoining lands.

So urgent is the demand of the conservationists that Republican leaders agreed that the tariff bill should be laid aside long enough to make possible a vote on the resolution. Albert Fall, Secretary of the Interior, denounced by Senator La Follette as the "ablest opponent of the policy of conservation," will be summoned to appear before the Senate Public Lands Committee. Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, who is also under fire in the controversy, will also be a witness.

In demanding action on his resolution, Senator LaFollette had the strong support of Miles Pol Dexter (R.), Senator from Washington, and ranking Republican of the Naval Affairs Committee, and Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota.

The Ballinger-Pinchot investigation a decade ago—which broke the back of the Taft Administration, did not proceed upon more damaging evidence than that public interests were being violated than is at hand at this time," is the significant warning of Senator LaFollette.

Senator LaFollette's resolution proposes an investigation, chiefly of the Teapot Dome leases, and calls upon the Administration for complete data regarding the leases.

BUILDERS PLANNING TO ELIMINATE WASTE

CLEVELAND, O., April 29 (Special).—Representatives of practically every organization except labor connected with the construction industry, are meeting here to form a national federation to eliminate waste, cut out unethical and uneconomical practices and raise the business to the standard of a profession. Two hundred and fifty national associations and professional societies will be represented in the association, according to the plans, thus making probably one of the strongest trade organizations in the world.

DENVER DEMANDS DRUG EVIL REFORM

Necessity Emphasized for Protection of High School Children

DENVER, Colo., April 29 (Special).—Aroused in the federal grand jury's report that school children in Denver are in great danger from the activities of agents who are endeavoring to create future patrons for the narcotic drug traffic, and that these crafty dealers ply their illegal trade in the very blocks occupied by the East Denver High School, leading citizens, including school officials, are planning steps for the protection of the East Denver High School boys and girls.

The federal grand jury which rendered the report to Robert E. Lewis, judge of the United States District court in Denver, was composed of 22 business and professional men of Colorado. In the course of the investigation which this jury conducted before making its report, Harry V. Williamson, chief of the federal Narcotic Division in Denver and for the Colorado, Wyoming and Montana district as well as its agents, testified at considerable length.

Mrs. J. W. Cobbley, president of the Denver Parent-Teachers Association, said last night that the entire situation undoubtedly would be discussed at a meeting of the association's executive board next Tuesday, with the object of a new location. If the people of Denver to the dangers besetting the students of the East Denver high school.

"The present location of the school is a disgrace to the city," said Mrs. Cobbley. "Certainly the grand jury's report demonstrates the need for a new location. I think that for the present officials should rid the entire vicinity of any trace of drugs or drug users, and that, as soon as possible, the school building should be abandoned for a new building in a respectable location."

The Parent-Teachers Association is for the betterment of our schools and anything we can do to help in the present situation will be done."

"A crystallized public sentiment is needed to solve the problem," said J. E. Zahn, foreman of the grand jury which made the report. "We hoped to arouse the public by our report, and I believe we will succeed. I think that one of the first things the city should do is to abandon the present high school location."

After filing the report, Mr. Zahn made a statement denying that the jury meant to cast any reflection upon the student body of the Denver high schools or upon the faculties or school administration. "No specific evidence that high school girls or boys have been using drugs was given the grand jury," he said. "What we had in mind was the protection of boys and girls from the dangers of the drug traffic. Evidence heard by the jury was to the effect that the traffic flourishes in the block occupied by the Denver High School, particularly along Twentieth Street, directly across from the school building."

"With such a state of affairs it is entirely possible that the children of the school are in danger. The grand jury wanted to point out this fact to the people and to the authorities."

MR. ROOT SUGGESTED FOR RULES PARLEY

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 29.—The representation of the United States upon the international commission to revise the rules of warfare is to be decided upon within a few days, the time within which representatives must be appointed expiring on May 6.

This commission, under the agreement reached at the Washington Arms Conference, is to consist of not more than two members representing each of the five principal powers signatory

to the agreement, namely, the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan.

The time and place of the meeting of the commission is left to the United States, "after consultation with the powers concerned." Inasmuch as Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, has not yet consulted with the other powers on these points, he declines to indicate what the decision is likely to be.

Notwithstanding the fact that it is officially stated, appointments of American representatives have not yet been made, the name of Elihu Root is prominently mentioned in official and diplomatic circles as one of the appointments. The distinguished career of Mr. Root as an international lawyer as well as the high standing he has attained abroad, it is said, assure him of consideration for one of the places.

AMERICAN SEA MEN GET HIGHEST WAGE

Twice to 20 Times Greater Than What Is Paid Europeans

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 29.—A comparison of the wages paid American crews of coastwise ships with those paid British, Italian and German crews reveals that the former receive from twice to 20 times the latter on ships of the same tonnage.

H. H. Raymond, president of the American Steamship Owners Association, appearing before the Congressional committee in hearings regarding the Ship Subsidy Bill, gave figures showing the disparity in wages paid American and British crews. According to the Shipping Board scale it costs \$325.50 a month to pay off the crew of an American 6000-ton steamship, and \$3060 under the American Steamship Owners Association. The comparative British figure is \$2150, and the German is \$167.66. (The last quotation is taken from the Rivista Nautica.)

John B. Osborne, United States Consul-General at Genoa, has supplied a schedule of corresponding Italian wages. The first mate on an American ship draws \$165 a month; British mate, \$89.55; an Italian, \$49.50; and a German first officer, \$3.40. The American chief engineer receives \$240-250, the Englishman \$108.07, the Italian \$64.50, and the German \$9.90. An American carpenter is paid \$65-70, the Englishman \$22.88, the Italian \$26.25 and the German \$4.96.

An American 6000-ton coal-burner carries a crew of 41 men, the British ship of the same size adds a boatswain to the list, while the Germans get along with a crew of 33. (No Italian figure is available.) These include, of course, every man employed from the captain to the mess boys.

Mr. Raymond also showed that on the oil-burning ships of 3500 gross tons the difference in American and English wages was equally great. A master, sailing under the American flag, receives \$265 a month (according to the association scale), while the British captain gets only \$150.30.

BANK RATE REDUCED
LONDON, April 28.—Word has been received here that the Czechoslovakia National Bank has reduced its rate of discount ½ of 1 per cent to 6 per cent.

A. WARENDORFF

"The art itself is nature"

which we exemplify in our \$5.00 Flower Basket filled with lovely spring blossoms.

1193 Broadway 325 Fifth Avenue and at Hotel Astor New York City.

AID BY GOVERNMENT TO ROADS OPPOSED

(Continued from Page 1)

railroad capital, the opportunities to earn and pay regular dividends must exist, and railroad managements must be encouraged to exercise the greatest initiative in improving and extending transportation facilities. Furthermore, conditions should be created whereby the sale of capital stock by the principal roads will become possible and the continued increase in funded debt will be minimized.

Figures in the report will show that in the last few years most railroads have done little financing through the sale of stock, but have raised money through the sale of bonds or the issuance of other evidences of indebtedness.

This method of financing cannot be indefinitely continued," Mr. Anderson said. "Railroads cannot go on constantly increasing their indebtedness and not building up an equity in their properties underlying their debt. When the investor thinks that too large a percentage of the value of the property of a given company is represented by debt and not enough by stock, he will decline to buy further bonds of that company, or if he takes them it will be only at an unduly high interest rate."

Tax Burden of Railroads
The commission's report in calling attention to the tax burden of the railroads, will show that in 1911, railroad taxes amounted to \$96,626,848. In 1913, this had increased to \$118,386,858, of which \$83,679,997 was paid as state taxes and \$4,724,862 as federal taxes. In 1920 state taxes had risen to \$223,291,201, and federal taxes to \$48,619,308, a total of \$271,910,509 or an increase of 175.7 per cent over the year 1911.

"New and varied forms of taxation are constantly being levied," said Mr. Anderson in this connection. "Some of them are intended to reach railroads to the exclusion of other forms of business. Railroads should, of course, pay proper amount of taxes, but it should be remembered that whatever they pay is passed on to the public through rates. It is important to the agricultural industry, which depends on that reservoir, that the rate of the railroad industry, that the rate of interest should not be unduly raised to the railway because of reduced net earnings or because of large issues of

tax-free securities. If the interest rate to the railways rises, the interest rate to the farmer will also increase, for the capital market is on a competitive basis, and what affects the interest rate for one industry affects the rate for all industries.

The commissions, it was said, have agreed that the period of federal control was too short and the conditions then and since too abnormal to permit of a sound comparison of efficiency between government and private operation.

Mr. Anderson, however, added that it might be said that, measured by the relative performance and cost of service, private management in this country shows greater efficiency than governmental management.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 29.—That Canada has preserved competition under a plan of government ownership of railways, which after three years' demonstration has proved thoroughly practicable, was asserted by D. B. Hanna, president of the Canadian National Railways, in an address last night before the Mid-Day Luncheon Club here. He explained that the national system competes with the Canadian Pacific Railway for the transportation business of the nation and that the object of government ownership in Canada was to insure adequate and efficient railway service.

"From the shippers' and consigners' point of view," Mr. Hanna said, "the plan of dual competitive service to every important community is ideal. There is competition in service and in principle of ownership the one system is nationally owned while the other was at its inception nationally endowed. Both systems are strong and in good physical condition; both have a capacity considerably beyond normal traffic movement."

"The Grand Trunk Railway is to be consolidated with the National system. It will add 4776 miles and give the National system a total mileage of 22,375 miles."

"Canada with a population of 8,750,000, had in the 10-year period ending with 1921 added to its railway systems in all 14,650 miles of railways, whereas the United States with a population of 108,000,000 had added in the same period but 10,280 miles. In population Canada had only 2.3-10 persons per square mile of area. The United States had 40. To support each mile of railway Canada had 223 persons to the United States' 430. I am confident, however, that Canada will soon provide enough business to support its entire railway mileage."

"Much has been said of politics interfering with efficient operation of Government-owned lines. That is ancient history. In the last three years there has been no political interference with the administration of the National system, and during the period we passed through an intense election, and yet at no stage or at any point on the system can any one state that anything was done by the management to serve political ends."

"The directors have taken a firm stand that no one employed by the railways from director to laborer should take a greater interest in politics than to exercise his franchise. It is announced that the new Government will continue this plan. If this is done I can see no reason why the nationally owned lines in Canada should not under normally adjusted expenses and earnings eventually prove to be self-supporting."

"I am confident that the Canadian National Railways will be a big factor in the upbuilding of the country and will ultimately be recognized as one of Canada's greatest assets."

RAILROAD MAN TALKS OF NEW LABOR PARTY

CLEVELAND, O., April 29 (Special).—The twenty-first annual convention of the Socialist Party opened here this afternoon with Meyer London and Morris Hillquit, Representatives from New York; Scott Nearing of Toledo, Clarence S. Darrow, Chicago, and various others present.

The Order of Railway Conductors opens its triennial convention in Cleveland Monday. L. E. Shppard, the president, now here, says he will urge the formation of a Labor party to include the Socialist Party, the Farmer-Labor Party, conductors and garment workers, a total voting strength of 1,500,000, according to friends of the plan.

Samuel Gompers will be here Monday to address the annual convention of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and at night will speak to the officers of all unions affiliated with the Cleveland Federation of Labor. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and Newton D. Baker, one time Secretary of War, are scheduled to speak.

Mr. Baker, while Mayor of Cleveland, favored union Labor, but he recently was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce and has signed that body's appeal for the open shop and also named a Labor relations committee, mostly of open shopmen.

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Five Hundred

Selected Oriental Rugs

consisting, for the most part, of a new collection purchased under unusually favorable conditions and recently received from the Orient

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These Rugs are all in room sizes; the greater number in dimensions of

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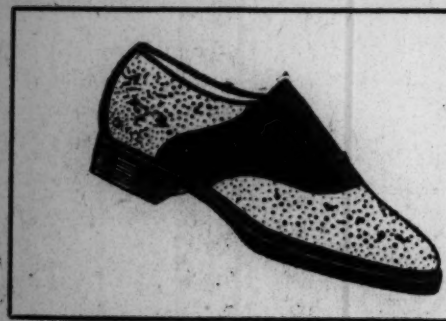
B. Altman & Co. unreservedly guarantee the wearing qualities of all Oriental Rugs sold by them

Madison Avenue-Fifth Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street

Thirty-fifth Street

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SPORT FOOTWEAR

For Mountain, Seashore, Country and General Wear

CARRIED IN THESE COMBINATIONS:

All White Buckskin—White Buckskin with black trimmings; also with tan trimmings—Grey Buckskin with black trimmings—Cinnamon Buckskin with leather trimmings to match—White Canvas with black trimmings and all Brown Russia.

Prices Ranging from \$8 to \$12

SPECIAL: Women's White Eve Cloth Tennis Oxford, a good looking practical shoe at.....\$7.50

A Complete Line Also of Men's and Boys' Shoes

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"The Store with the Genial Atmosphere"

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We are Boston Agents for "Innovation" Wardrobe Trunks

Suitable for Men and Women

The simplified "Innovation" hanging arrangement, an exclusive feature of the "Innovation" models, obviates the necessity of the open tops and heavy pull out racks.

We offer at Special Sale Prices "Innovation" Wardrobe Trunks, full size, strongly reinforced outside, tan vellum lining, now\$47.50

With cretonne lining, shoe pocket and lock on top drawer, now.....\$55.00

Additional numbers of "Innovation" Wardrobe Trunks include:

Steamer size, from.....\$35 to \$100

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BOSTON

HOSTILE CRITICS OF M. BRIAND CONTINUE ATTACKS UPON HIM

Opponents of His Policies Make Retrospective Criticisms,
and Threaten to Put One-Time Minister on Trial

PARIS, April 7 (Special Correspondence)—Extraordinary seems the hostility which pursues Aristide Briand now he no longer is in power. While Prime Minister, he was supported and, as the French say, "covered" by the votes of the Chamber. But inconsistency of this kind is one of the most remarkable features of parliamentary life in modern France. A fallen minister is blamed for all the acts which were not alone his but were also those of the whole Parliament.

Not only does the opposition make these retrospective criticisms, but it threatens continually to place ministers out of power on trial in the High Court. One would suppose these menaces would deter statesmen from assuming responsibilities. Probably, though, they are not to be taken too seriously, even if during the war, M. Malvy and M. Caillaux were placed on trial—to be ultimately condemned—and past political acts were brought up against them. Since then, M. Clemenceau has been promised the High Court over and over again—by politicians, by journalists, and by all those once his supporters, but who now dissociate themselves from the policy they once praised.

Aristide Briand is the latest French statesman to be placed in this position. When he tried to explain his Washington policy and his policy at Cannes to the Chamber, there were long periods during which he was howled down. Léon Daudet actually addressed him as "the accused." Curiously enough, it is the Royalist Party which, for its own purposes, defends with a sort of frenzy the parliamentary system, and alleges M. Briand committed personal acts without properly consulting the Parliament.

When M. Briand is abused for having signed treaties such as those he signed at Washington or agreements such as he signed at Cannes or London, the importance for America of this attitude of a section of the Chamber becomes clear. These deputies affect to believe France is committed, though paradoxically they also pretend France is not bound by such conventions. M. Briand in admitting decisions, notably that of Cannes, tried to explain he had engaged only his own responsibility before the French Parliament, and that the Parliament was at full liberty to repudiate these documents if it did not choose to ratify them.

Presages Odd Situation
Obviously, the situation may become exceedingly difficult if, in fact, the French Parliament refuses to acknowledge the signature of its representative. It is no wonder men like M. Viviani declined to go to Genoa, no wonder that M. Poincaré made it perfectly clear that, whatever might be done at Genoa, it would be submitted to Parliament, and would not be considered as in any way binding unless and until definite approval of Parliament had been given.

It is not likely, however, that this revolt of the French Parliament will be carried too far. Otherwise, government might become impossible. Nobody will dare take any step, it is felt here. Everyone will shrink from responsibilities if it is known that Parliament may repudiate what has been done. The example of the American Senate, as has already been pointed out, has served to strengthen this feeling in France, that deeds of prime ministers are but tentative and are subject to confirmation by Parliament, which may be doubtful. The difficulty is that if there is such uncertainty, if Parliament really believes itself free to upset whatever is done, there will be constant revolts and entire lack either of continuity of idea, or of policy, and a distrust by other countries of negotiations with French delegates.

But although recent events seem to indicate this doubt about Parliament's acceptance, although M. Poincaré indicates that certain reservations or amendments may be made to the Washington treaties, and further indicates that the Genoa decisions will be placed before Parliament for its entirely free decision, it seems unlikely that France will permit such chopping and changing, to any serious extent. M. Poincaré himself, though criticizing the work of M. Briand, accepted it in the end, and made almost no attempt to modify it.

Once and for all, M. Briand has disposed of the worst accusation against him—that he had offered an alliance with America against England with the use of French ports. Such folly seemed inconceivable, but the story had a long run in France before it was denied effectively. As M. Briand pointed out in the Chamber, his whole policy had been one of close union with England. Why, then, should he have proposed an opposite policy to Mr. Hughes? he asked. The fact of the matter is it was the stupid attitude of a certain French journal which persistently preached friendship for America, and enmity toward England as its corollary, that seemed to give color to such an absurd design.

Diplomatic Waterloo
Washington is regarded as a diplomatic Waterloo for France, but M. Briand declared, in a powerful speech, that it was not his pronouncement about land disarmament which produced a bad impression in America. On the contrary, he said at Washington, he declared, what he had previously informed the Chamber he would say—namely, that the French Army is being seriously reduced in number, the period of military service reduced by half, and that France will be prepared to do much more if her security is guaranteed by America and England.

Even with regard to naval negotiations, M. Briand contended he had done nothing that should have provoked anger in America or indignation in France. The French figures, which were originally put forward, were meant only as theoretical figures, and there was nothing wrong in

stating the case at its highest, he believed. In the end, France accepted what was agreed to be a reasonable figure.

He emphasized, too, that the Washington accords were all unratified by France, that he as France's delegate had acted according to the best of his ability, and believed in leaving it to Parliament finally to decide.

Thus M. Briand as well as M. Poincaré practically invites the French Parliament to examine the Washington accords for itself, to take nothing for granted, to accept, to reject, and to modify these accords when they are placed before the House in May. If the Chamber thus insists on its responsibilities, French statesmen will be less and less inclined to take responsibility for anything.

ARBITRATION LAW NOT COMPULSORY

New Zealand Unions, However,
Often Take Advantage of It

WELLINGTON, N. Z., March 14 (Special Correspondence)—When the South African Government was being urged to intervene in the big mining strike, the Prime Minister declared compulsory arbitration in New Zealand had been a dismal failure. Obviously, he must have been speaking without exact knowledge of the facts. Compulsory industrial arbitration has not done all its promoters hoped it would in New Zealand, but it has achieved a substantial measure of success during the long period of years it has been in effect, and, even now, it is an important factor in the industrial life of the Dominion.

Critics of the system, however, seem to lose sight of the fact that the New Zealand law was never intended to attempt the impossible task of keeping the peace by force. Its machinery was designed to secure settlement of disputes by negotiation and arbitration without recourse to strikes, but the union which preferred to fight had always the right to stay outside the scope of the act.

If a union wishes to make use of the arbitration system in New Zealand, it must register first under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Registration is a voluntary action. The only element of compulsion arises from the fact that any group of workers can form an arbitration union in an industry if there is not already a registered union in that industry.

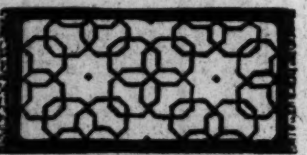
Some unions which prefer collective bargaining to arbitration have registered to protect themselves from the formation of rival unions, and have then refused to make use of the legal machinery for settlement of disputes. They are liable in such cases, however, to be called before the Arbitration Court by employers, and this actually has happened lately in the case of the miners and the seamen.

The point the South African Prime Minister appears to have overlooked is that the New Zealand Government has never said, "There shall be no strikes." What it has done is to offer certain privileges to unions willing to register and to accept the arbitration system. If a union accepts arbitration and then defies the court, the questions of compulsion and penalty arise. But attempts to compel obedience to the court never have had much success if large groups of workers were involved.

The measure of success secured by the arbitration system has been dependent upon loyal co-operation of unions. It has been noticeable that skilled unions, containing higher grade workers, have stood by the system. The unskilled unions, containing general laborers, waterside workers and so forth, object to arbitration. They believe, with reason, they can get better terms by direct negotiation than by letting the court fix the value of their services.

India Druggets

Woven to our order in India. Imported direct at great savings. Colors: dull reds, browns, greens, blue, and camel shades.



582. Green figure, natural ground.	
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Attractive Patterns	Size Price
	10x14 \$7.50
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Excellent colors	6x9 22.50
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NEW SUMMER DRESS SILKS

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10,000 yards of 36-inch Foulards
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10,000 yards of 36-inch Plain-color Silks

at \$1.45 per yard

A remarkable collection; a phenomenal value

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A New Purchase of Women's Late Spring Capes & Coats

featuring smart models, materials
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Fur-collared Capes of navy or black
pique; and Plain Coats of navy or
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either model \$39.00

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12,000 Yards of Imported Tissue Gingham

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Will suggest many possibilities to those whose thoughts are bent upon the artistic re-decoration of town or country interiors.

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The First-of-May Offering of Women's Undergarments (American-made)

will present an unsurpassed opportunity for the purchase of both lingerie and silk underthings

at prices that are below actual values

Lingerie Undergarments

(Many of the higher-priced pieces are trimmed with hand-made lace, and may be obtained in matched sets)

Nightrobes,	\$1.25, 1.45, 1.85 to 4.95
Envelopes,	95c., 1.45, 1.95 to 3.90
Chemises,	95c., 1.95 & 2.45
Vest Chemises,	1.75, 2.95 & 3.90
Drawers,	1.65, 1.95 & 2.95
Step-in Drawers,	1.75, 2.95 & 3.90
Bloomers,	1.75
Corset Covers,	95c., 1.50, 1.95
Costume Slips,	1.95 & 3.90
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Athletic Combinations,	95c.
Petticoats,	1.45 & 2.45

Silk Undergarments

beautifully made of heavy-quality silks (some of crepe de Chine, others of radium), in many instances trimmed with real filet lace.

Nightrobes,	\$7.95
Chemises (envelope or step-in)	4.90
Vest Chemises,	3.95, 4.75
Step-in Drawers,	4.50, 4.90
Camisoles,	1.95, 2.75

These silk undergarments may, if desired, be obtained in matched sets. The colors are flesh-tone, peach, orchid and blue, in addition to white.

(Second Floor)

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Large Interests to Develop Power From Falls Below Tiberias on Sea of Galilee

The plan is an ambitious one. It aims, briefly, in developing sufficient power for the agricultural, industrial and mechanical needs of practically all of Palestinian Syria. The main transmission line, according to present plans, would extend from Jisr el Mameyeh westward to Haifa, thence southward to Jaffa and thence southward to Jerusalem. Other lines would convey power to Gaza and Beersheba, southwest of Jerusalem, and intermediate points.

Large Field Covered

Thus practically all the country between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean on the west and between Haifa and Beersheba would have power available for irrigation, transportation, manufacturing, street lighting and other purposes. It would cause the Palestine of the future to be the type used in the days of Abraham to give place to modern agricultural implements, and the slow, patient labor of the East would find it possible to achieve greater production with less effort through electrical devices and equipment such as have been developed in the West to control the world's markets. Indeed, such a power system should, in the opinion of competent engineers, make Palestinian plains which are now arid to "blossom like a rose." The reason brought forth for the transmission lines would extendence was famous for its fertility. Today a greater part of it is barren ground. But every inch of it is hal- lowed. From the banks of the Jordan, where John baptized and where Jesus came to be baptized, to the plain along the Sea of Galilee, where Jesus stilled the tempest and along whose shore he walked in the first days of his ministry; to Nazareth, where he passed his childhood, and Nain, where he raised the widow's son; to Tiberias, where the Tetrarch's palace overlooked the sea, and the present squalid village which once was Mag- dalena and where, tradition says, Hasan the Magnificent journeyed to see Mary Magdalena—these are but few of the places of historic interest and tradition that would have modern in- genuity brought to them to aid them in their work of agricultural and in- dustrial development.

Average Rainfall Good

Mr. Rutenberg said he expects to return soon with the necessary funds and to supervise the work, which is expected to take about three years.

"The first step in carrying out this project," he said here, "is the utilization of a part of the tail of the Jordan below Lake Tiberias. The preference given to this part of the whole plan is because Lake Tiberias is a natural, huge storage reservoir and the available quantity of water in it is capable of producing more energy than Palestine requires at present."

Mr. Rutenberg said that Palestine has an average yearly rainfall equal, approximately, to that of most European countries, but, of course, this rainfall occurs only during the winter months. The water necessary for irrigation and power during the summer can, therefore, be obtained only if the winter rainfall is properly collected in storage reservoirs. In the case of Tiberias, a small dam is necessary to conserve the water in this part of the Jordan and its erection is easy and simple.

"There are no boundary questions, disputed water or land rights involved in this particular site," he continued. "The Jaffa-Damascus railway passes along the project, and the necessary transportation facilities. Good building material is available on the spot. The total energy produced will be approximately 100,000,000 kilowatt hours a year, part of which is needed in the present undeveloped state of Palestine.

Present Day Primitive Methods of Tilling and Irrigating the Soil Which Will Be Replaced With Modern Hydraulic Equipment and Modern Farming Machinery When the New Development Becomes Effective

sion current and distributed to the respective cities.

"The Government has decided to electrify the Jaffa-Jerusalem railway and when proved successful, electrification will be extended to the whole of the Palestine railway system.

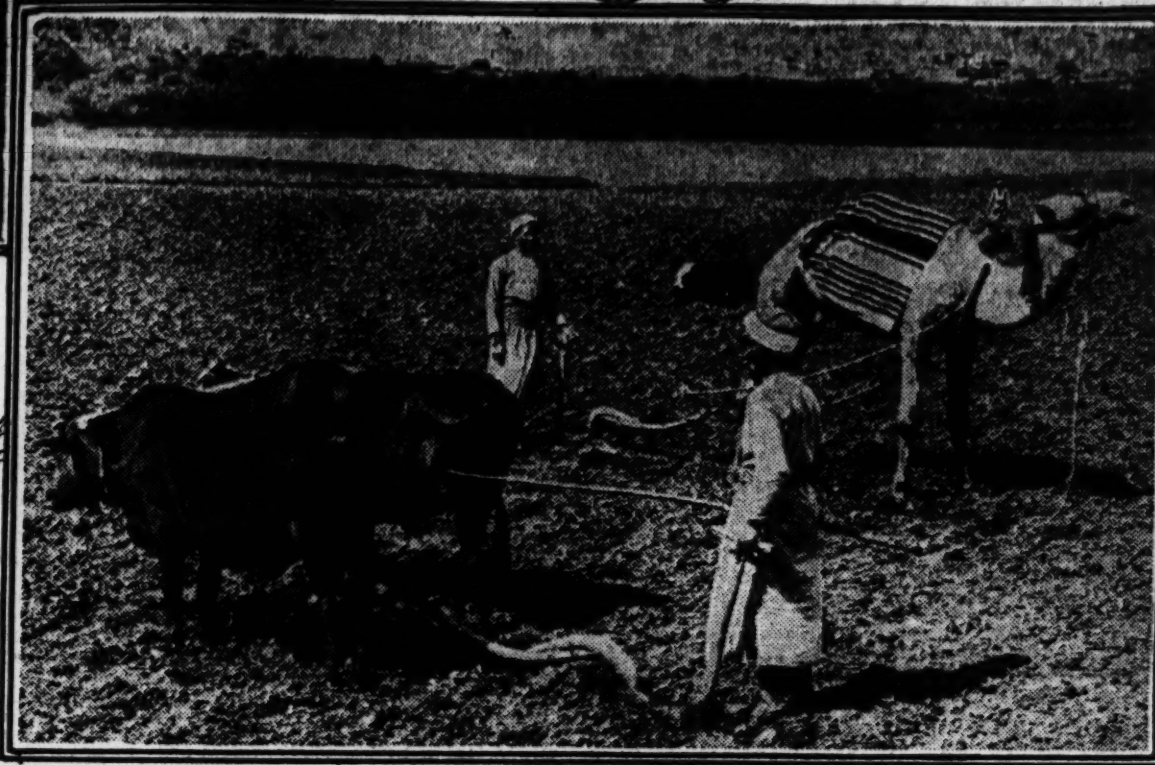
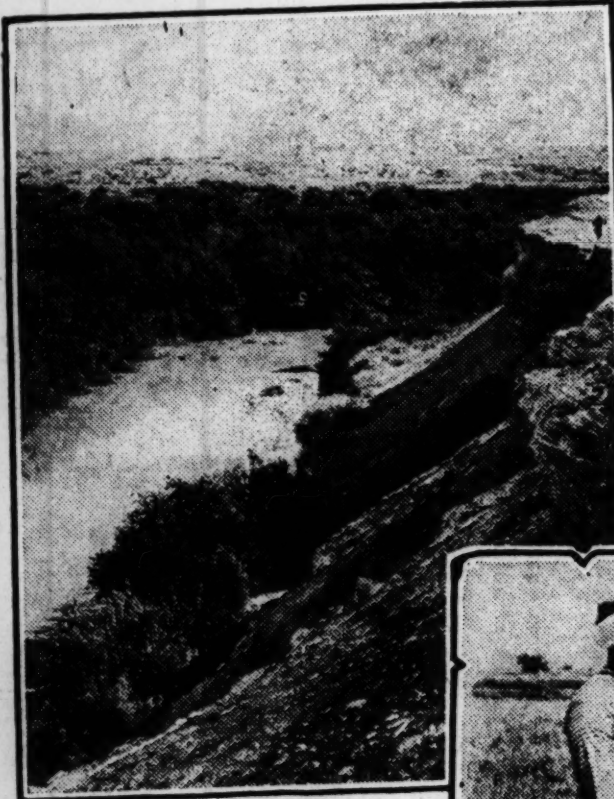
"The concession granted me to undertake this project was under indirect control of the project under the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for Palestine. The concession stipulates the maximum charge permitted for power derived through this plan.

"Aside from the obvious advantages to be gained because of this work, social unrest in Palestine will be

Will Electrify Railway

The energy obtained from the Jordan plan will be utilized for houses and street lighting, water supply, pumping, railways, etc. and the surplus will be used for the agricultural development of the country. In addition to the hydro-electric power plant on the Jordan, fuel reserve stations will be erected in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa. The plan is to harness the water from the lake to the power station, and to divert the river at Jisr el-Majazyeh, and direct the produced energy through high tension lines from the power station to the three fuel points, from whence it will be converted to medium and low ten-

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WARSAW, April 4 (Special Correspondent).—M. Michalski, Polish Minister of Finance, made a statement to the Diet March 28. His speech, which lasted four hours, and was divided into three parts, included a reference to the results of the economic policy up to 1922, and proposals that would be included in the budget for the current year. He referred also to the program which it was proposed should be adopted later on.

According to figures presented for the years 1919, 1920 and 1921, ex-

penses of the state for these three years came to 324,000,000,000 marks, while the revenue realized only 102,000,000,000, which leave a deficit of 222,000,000,000. In the years 1919 and 1920 the state revenues covered about one-tenth of the expenses, and in 1921 three-tenths, the rest being covered by the Polish Territorial Loan Bank. The internal debt of the Republic Dec. 31, 1921, amounted to 251,000,000,000.

As regards foreign debts, the Minister considers they cannot be looked upon as debts in the real meaning of the word, since they were rendered necessary only by the exigencies of war. In December, 1921, the foreign debt totaled \$283,389,619. Sixty-five

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per cent of this sum is owed the United States, 22 per cent France, 6½ per cent Great Britain, 3 per cent Italy and 2 per cent Holland. The larger part of the foreign loan, representing 60 per cent, was expended on the army, the rest on work of construction.

As regards the debt contracted with the United States, the Minister went on to explain that the financial committee of the American Senate is about to present a plan for postponing the payment of this debt until 1947. For 1946, the United States has already increased by \$11,000,000, but during this same year a total debt of \$7,000,000 has been paid off. The Minister emphasized the importance of the regular payment of foreign debts as the only means of gaining confidence of the United States. He said that the foreign debts the Minister also expressed his country's gratitude for assistance received from France as well as from the United States. Finally, speaking of credit offered by Great Britain, M. Mikolajski pointed out that his confidence in Poland's financial status is beginning to be established on a more solid basis.

In addition to Governor Strong of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, it is probable five or six other United States bankers of equally authoritative position in the financial world will accept invitations to participate with English, German and continental bankers at the proposed financial conference to take place in London soon.

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Children's Exposition Shows Breadth of Modern Education

Los Angeles, April 17
Special Correspondence

FROM dolls to motor boats and radio sets, and from minstrel shows to oratorios and pageants, the Children's Exposition just closed here was representative of the breadth and variety of present-day education. More than 25,000 exhibits, the work of school children from kindergarten to high school, showed the careful attention paid to both practical arts and cultural study.

Famous stars of stage and screen lent their aid in the production of a minstrel show under the auspices of the Los Angeles dramatic critics. An oratorio chorus of 100 voices sang. The Children's Theater presented a pageant, "Robin Hood," and there were other pageants and interpretive dances. The Elementary Principals Club contributed a play entitled "Poky." A Boy Scouts Day was held with 3000 Scouts participating in the demonstration of their activities, and a children's festival on Sunday afternoon, April 16, concluded the exposition.

Three immense tents were erected to house the exhibits, giving a total ground space under canvas of more than 136,500 square feet, to say nothing of more than a dozen smaller tents devoted to offices, doll booths, merry-go-round, a large circus side show and a cafeteria.

Boats Built by Boys

One large tent was entirely devoted to exhibits from the elementary school children of Los Angeles. A section devoted to toys contained a great variety of boats built by boys. Here would be such crude craft fashioned from a flat board as any boy might whittle with a pen-knife and sail down the gutter on a rainy day. Next to it would be a full-rigged schooner or a copy of a modern ocean liner several feet in length, worked out in detail. One child had carefully reproduced a Spanish galleon used by De Soto. Another boy, in the seventh grade, had shown remarkable patience in constructing, inside an ordinary vinegar bottle, an ocean scene, including a shore line and a lighthouse, with palm trees about, and in the offing a miniature three-masted schooner with all sails set; all carefully colored, to the blue of the ocean, the yellow sand of the shore, the red roof of the lighthouse and the white of the sails. The boy, it was learned, had worked more than a month on this exhibit, building it in the bottle with long, delicate plyers, manipulated of course entirely through the neck of the bottle.

Long tables were filled with miniature wagons, automobiles, motor trucks, sight-seeing busses and every shape and style of airplane and dirigible, modeled in wood, metal and other materials. There were also many scooters, and of course the inevitable small-boys' wagons, these all in usable size. The toy section also included wood cut-outs of all kinds of animals. The children of the Eagle Rock School had made a miniature reproduction in cement of their school building, which is an excellent example of the Spanish mission type of architecture so prevalent in California. It was evident that even in the making of toys, the children were in touch with natural history, mechanics and architecture.

Furniture Exhibit

The furniture section contained further surprises. Here was a well-built square table with built-in center lamp, all finished in ivory and wired for electricity. Surrounding it were other articles of furniture, such as writing desks, piano lamps, wicker chairs, footstools. A glance at the tags showed that young boys were the producers, having received their instruction in the manual training departments of the schools.

There was a table after aisle of musical instruments, working models of shops, poster and art work, taxidermy, clay modeling, clayd, gardens with actual growing plants, food, knitting and girls' dresses.

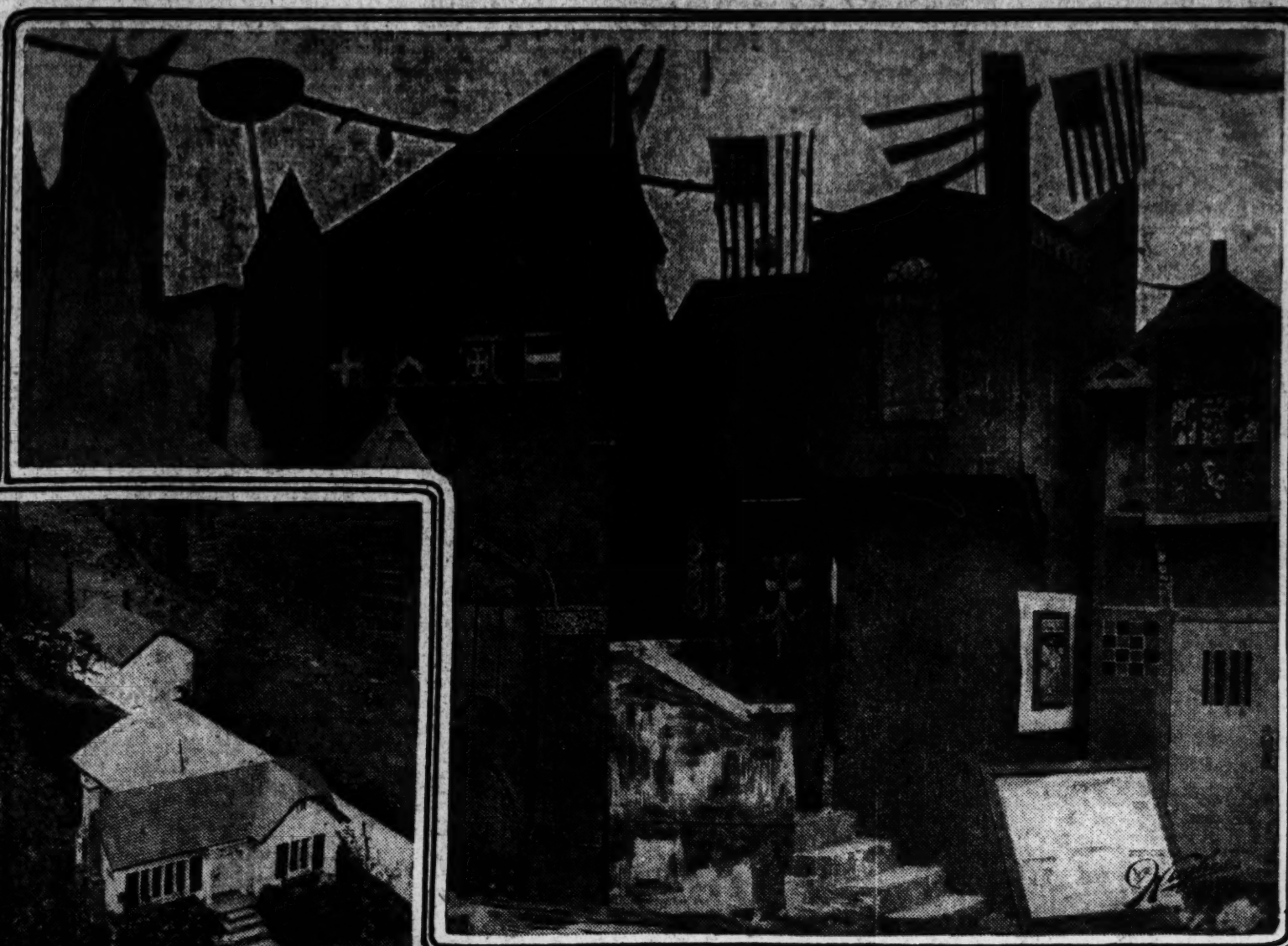
In the high school tent a crowd was gathered around a radio receiving set, in charge of a schoolboy, through which could be heard phonograph music broadcast from the phonograph room in a downtown department store. This boy explained that the instruments were entirely of his own manufacture. There was also a co-operating exhibit by the radio class of one of the high schools. Concerts were received from both Los Angeles and Pasadena. These instruments also were the work of schoolboys.

There were interesting displays of commercial art, posters and penman-

ship. The domestic science exhibits included party dresses, millinery and even a four-story wedding cake, baked by the boys' class. There was a full-sized motion picture set reproducing a medieval street scene of the town of Hamelin, which was to be used by one of the high schools in the play of the Pied Piper. This set was designed, built and painted by the high school students.

Automobile Repair Work

A large section in this tent was devoted to the work of the students in the automobile and sheet metal classes; there was shown an automobile chassis which had been crushed in a mountain tumble, and which the automobile class had restored to its



Examples of the Handiwork of Public School Pupils, Shown at the Children's Exposition in Los Angeles. At Right, a Motion Picture Set of "A Street in Hamelin." Made by Pupils of the Manual Arts High School for the Play of "The Pied Piper." At Left, Miniature Model House and Garden, With Growing Grass, Shrubs and Trees, the Work of the City Garden Planning Classes of the Elementary Schools.

KLAN USES THREAT IN WARNING POLICE

Oakland Force Told Law May Be Taken Into Hands of Secret Body

OAKLAND, Cal., April 28 (Special)—Following a written warning, sent to Ezra Decoto, district attorney of Alameda County, that if alleged questionable resorts of Oakland, Alameda and Emeryville are not closed, the local province of the Ku Klux Klan will close them by force, the entire police power of the city of Oakland has been put under orders to find and close these resorts.

The Ku Klux Klan supplied the names of each resort where liquor is sold to be sold, the names of the proprietors of each, and the exact location. The list covers 73 places, and the Klan offers to provide "evidence sufficient to close each place and to send the proprietor of each to the penitentiary." The Klan then states that if these resorts are not closed, "within a reasonable period," the members of the Klan will close them by force.

At first Mr. Decoto made light of

the warning, declaring that "complaints by the Ku Klux Klan will be handled the same as complaints from any other persons; but those making the complaints will have to come out into the open in making them." Mr. Decoto also made public the list of "vicious" resorts furnished by the Ku Klux Klan. The Klan immediately informed Mr. Decoto and other officials of the city that the list sent was merely a preliminary one; that a list of the same length, but of still more "vicious" resorts and still greater offenders against the law, is ready for presentation to the city officials when they complete the "clean-up" proposed in the first communication.

Then Frank Colbourn, commissioner of Public Health and Safety, stepped in and instructed James T. Drew, Chief of Police of Oakland, to make an investigation of every charge made in the letter from the local organization of the Klan; to use force, if necessary, in breaking up these resorts, and to appoint a body of secret investigators, outside the police department, who should collect evidence against the places mentioned in the letter from the Klan, and all others under suspicion. This body of investigators was appointed, and an open communication to the Klan invited further information, with the assurance that, this time, it would be kept secret.

W. E. Woolsey, of Berkeley, offered the services of the grand jury to Commissioner Colbourn for an investigation. The Ku Klux Klan now num-

bers more than 1700 members in Oakland alone, having recently held an initiation at which 350 members were admitted.

Prominent Names Found in Seized Klan Letters

LOS ANGELES, April 28—The names of three members of the district attorney's staff, six clergymen, and it is said, probably 100 Los Angeles policemen were found in the correspondence of the Ku Klux Klan seized after last night's raid, it was learned today. It was not known whether the clergymen were members.

NEBRASKA WILL POST TAXATION RETURNS

LINCOLN, Nebraska April 15 (Special Correspondence)—The state farm bureau federation has made arrangements for representatives in each county in the State to make a copy of the personal returns for taxation made by every taxpayer and to post these lists in conspicuous places in each precinct.

The plan has the approval of the state tax commissioner. Its object is to force tax dodgers into the open or to be fully represented by their property holdings upon the tax lists.

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May Silk Sale

—beginning at Hamburger's in the Famous Silk Department, Monday morning, May 1st

—a presentation of the season's finest Silks—Silks in which charm and value meet in an extraordinary way! The June bride—the girl graduate—the woman planning Spring and Summer frocks can obtain her silk needs for gratifyingly little.

A Few of Many Silks in the May Sale

Faconne Baronette—Sportspun—Rhama Sports Silk—Sports Satin—Crepe de Chine—Satin Charmeuse—Foulards—Silk Entour—Chiffon Taffeta—Ruff-a-Nuff—Canton Crepe—Fancy Canton

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HEAVY DUES PAID ON ST. LAWRENCE

Effort Made to Relieve Shipping Interests of Pilotage Charges

MONTREAL, April 19 (Special Correspondence)—If the representations recently made by the shipping interests of Montreal are carried out by the Minister of Marine, Ernest Lapointe, there will be free and open pilotage on the St. Lawrence. At present steamship companies are compelled by law to pay for a pilot's services between Quebec and Montreal, and it is claimed that pilotage rates on that section of the river are excessive. The delegation asked for a substantial reduction in the rates, pointing out that the pilotage dues collected during the past season in the district were \$191,054. This amount represented an increase of 70 per cent over the previous year and approximately 105 per cent over 1912.

The delegation further pointed out that as high as \$6389 was earned by an individual pilot during the past season. The special service pilot's average earnings during the past season were \$4545, as compared with \$2105 in 1912, an increase of 115 per cent, while the "tour de role" pilots averaged during the past season \$3405, as compared with \$1258 in 1912, an increase of 160 per cent. It was pointed out by the delegation that while the expenditure for pilotage dues was increasing, the operating revenues were gradually decreasing, and that many vessels were operating at a loss ranging from \$15,000 to \$20,000 per voyage. It was further urged by the delegation that the time had arrived when the Dominion Government should relinquish its control of the St. Lawrence, and permit ship owners to engage their own pilots direct. If the pilots who are unionized decide upon a strike, it is pointed out that 90 per cent of the captains who come up the St. Lawrence are capable of piloting their own ships, while the channel is splendidly marked. If the pilotage rates do not come down, the Government may decide to relinquish control of the pilotage service.



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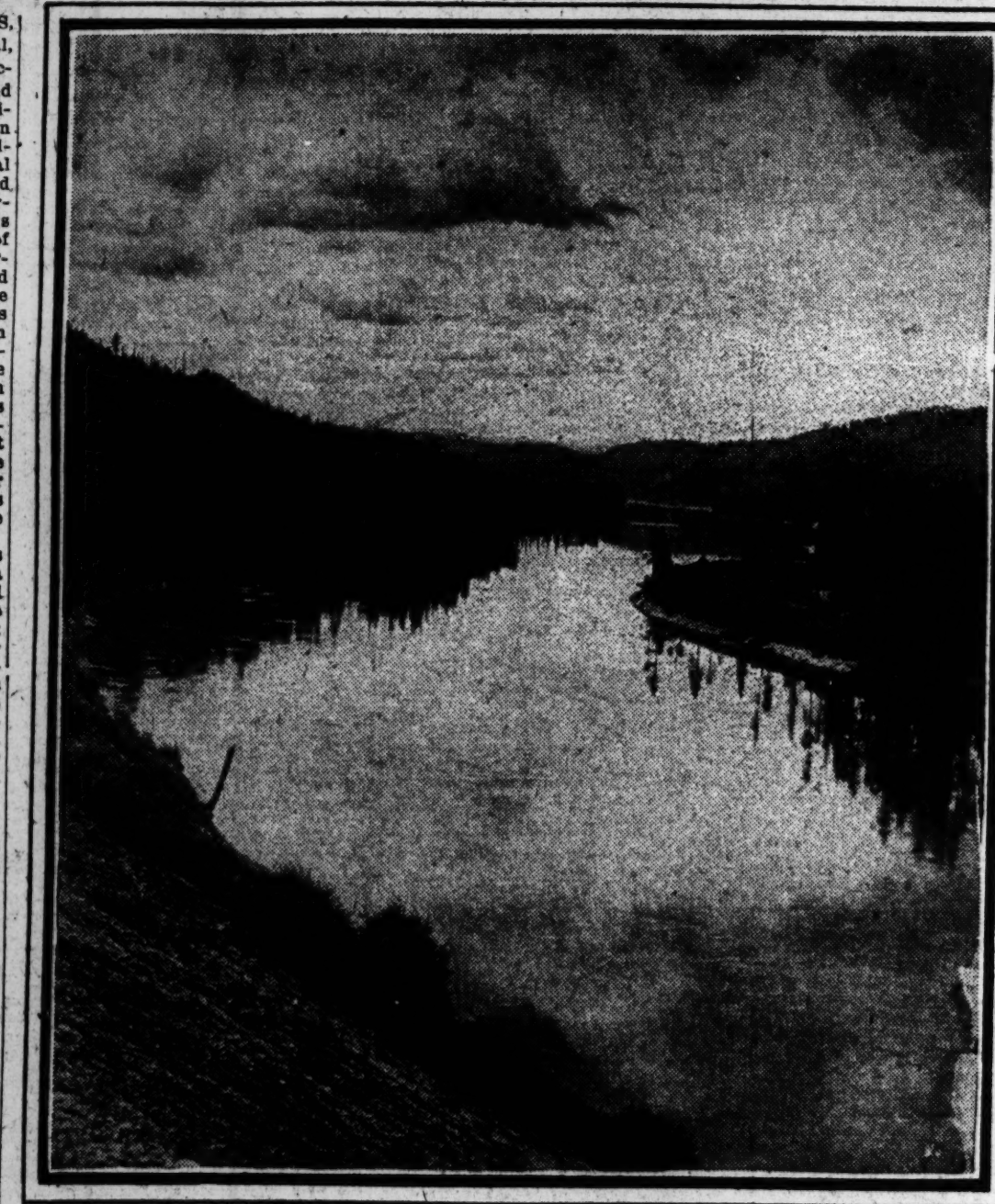


GEN. GEORGE W. GORTHALS, builder of the Panama Canal, after careful personal inspection and weeks of study of plans and specifications, has given his unqualified approval to the Columbia Basin irrigation project, pronouncing it altogether feasible from the technical viewpoint of the civil engineer and economically sound from a commercial and industrial viewpoint. This project contemplates the irrigation of nearly 2,000,000 acres of naturally fertile land, now largely unoccupied and covered in many sections with sage brush and desert grasses. The lands described lie in eastern Washington State, in the Big Bend of the Columbia River, and are bordered on the west by the Columbia and on the south by the Snake River. Taken in all its details this is one of the greatest undertakings of such a character sought to be called into visible operation since the ancient Egyptians threw up their primitive dykes, dams and reservoirs for the storage and distribution of the waters of the Nile 4000 years ago.

The story of the development of this giant among industries reads like a historical romance. It is the gradual unfolding of an idea which seems to have had its inception in the thought of T. A. Noble, a reclamation engineer familiar with the needs of the agricultural area under consideration, as well as with the system of broad, deep rivers and lakes of eastern Washington, northern Idaho and Montana, carrying past the parched lands annually immense volumes of idle waters in a useless rush for the Pacific Ocean. While Mr. Noble confided in other engineers and in business men here and there, explaining the practicability of his plans for setting this great flow of waste waters to work at a profitable task, he considered the scheme too big at that time—15 years ago—to inspire financial and moral support, and the business men with whom he consulted were evidently influenced by his conclusions, for the giant was allowed to slumber for a number of years. However, there was such optimistic foresight, such impelling bigness, such great promise of industrial reward in the Noble idea that it was not forgotten, and the natural inclination of the live business instinct to seek constantly for new and broader fields of activity has resulted in a real awakening among those qualified to plan and execute for the future prosperity and happiness of the people of the State of Washington.

Promise of Millions in Return
Two years ago the State Legislature was induced to make an appropriation of \$100,000 to be expended in a comprehensive survey of the project. Governor Hart appointed a commission of five, known to be public spirited men of vision, training and marked executive ability, to have charge of the survey. This commission was composed of Arthur D. Jones, a business man; Peter McGregor, of the Federal Reserve Bank; E. F. Benson, State Commissioner of Agriculture; O. L. Waller, civil engineer, and Marvin Chase, a hydraulic engineer. The federal reclamation service co-operated with this commission in making the survey, which consumed several months in field activities and convinced all who were in direct touch with the work that every feature of the undertaking was practical—a workable proposition. In order that assurance might be made doubly sure General Gorthals was called in for a technical inspection and review of the whole matter. Adding the weight of his own to the commission's conclusions and advice, General Gorthals strongly urges the expenditure of millions of dollars in construction and gives definite promise of future returns in terms of augmented millions through the channels of industry and commerce.

In this day of marvelous accomplishments so accustomed have we become to propositions involving the expenditure of millions of dollars in construction and give definite promise of future returns in terms of augmented millions through the channels of industry and commerce.



other optimists, to the actual, successful demonstration of the cold-figure plans, and specifications of construction engineers, that nothing astonishes because of the magnitude of the proposal or of its aggregate cost. Foundational laws, elemental forces and resources that have always existed, subject to the call of intelligence, have been given practical application and subjected to definite utilization in many ways and with wonderful rapidity by technical thinkers of the past few generations. There may nowhere be found a clearer example of the intelligent combination of seemingly widely separate forces and resources for the direct and lasting good of the dwellers in one section of the country, and indirectly for the good of the whole country, than will be found in the completion and practical operation of the Columbia Basin irrigation project.

The Big Bend Country
What is known locally as the Big Bend country includes several counties in eastern Washington which are bounded, north and west, by the Columbia River, flowing its tortuous way through the State from the Canadian border, making a great irregular bend westward in the east-central portion of the State. What has become widely known as the Columbia Basin irrigation project contemplates supplying water for purposes of irrigation to portions of Adams, Grant, Franklin, and Walla Walla counties, which are included in the Big Bend country. This is a semi-arid region where in the past hundreds of families have homesteaded

land, struggled for years in the application of dry farming theories, ultimately failing, deserting their homesteads and moving to more favored localities. Limited areas within the whole are slightly more favored in the matter of seasonable rainfall, and a small percentage of the original homesteaders have escaped the fate of their fellows and are forcing a half-harvest annually from grudging soil and climate. But deserted, tumble-down cabins in all parts of the territory tell the tale of wasted effort and disappointed hopes.

This is the one serious handicap under which settlers in the Big Bend country have labored—lack of sufficient moisture to insure profitable harvests in the growing season. On the opposite page of the ledger vastly important items to the credit of the section are the long-growing season, the deep, rich soil and the splendid transportation facilities already at hand. Those familiar with climatic conditions in the Big Bend country say these are about 275 days of sunshine every year, with an ideal growing season of seven months. As it is proposed to supply water through the canals for seven full months, it is probable that the growing season is somewhat longer, for in other irrigated sections of the northwest the melting of the winter's snow

and the early spring rains give all vegetation its initial start for the season.

Deep Layer of Rich Soil
Those portions of the Columbia Basin proper which have not been farmed are covered with a rank growth of sagebrush and bunch grass. This has been true of the richest sections of the west and northwest which have in the past been reclaimed from the deserts and now "blossom as the rose" under irrigation. In prehistoric times what is now central Washington was a vast lake whose waters ultimately broke through the Cascade range of mountains to the west. Through outflow and evaporation, geologists tell us, the waters slowly subsided and finally disappeared, leaving deposited over the entire area a deep layer of volcanic ash and decomposed basalt, forming a soil exceptionally rich in the nitrates, phosphates and sulphates that promote quick and vigorous crop growths. Throughout the basin this soil is several feet deep and is practically inexhaustible under modern methods of cultivation.

Transportation facilities are excellent. Serving the territory are five railroads, as follows: the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company (a part of the Union Pacific system), and the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad. The first four roads named are transcontinental lines. In addition there are two state highways—the north central and the Central Washington. Also, river navigation is open the year round on the Columbia to

Portland, Oregon and the Pacific Ocean. Thus are the markets of the world open to the producers of the Columbia Basin.

J. A. Ford, managing secretary of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, perhaps has had more to do than any other individual with creating an interest in the Columbia Basin project and in keeping the matter before the public. He was asked for some definite figures that would assure the public of the enormous returns that must in reason result from the investment of millions of dollars in the construction of dams, reservoirs, tunnels and canals essential to the delivery of irrigation water over the basin. "Central and eastern Washington," said Mr. Ford, "are dotted with irrigation districts, large and small. We have kept track of the development of these districts, of all that has happened, of the marvelous changes that have taken place from the time the water was first made to flow through the unimproved fields until orchards were in full bearing and grain and hay fields were producing full crops. Portions of the Spokane valley have been under irrigation for upwards of 15 years. Purchasers paid from \$200 to \$300 per acre for these lands, with the water right. Improved tracts, with orchards in full bearing, have within the past year, sold for \$1000 per acre. Tillable valley lands, unirrigated, were worth from \$20 to \$30 per acre. Although the Spokane valley is one of the smaller irrigated districts the orchardist received for the 1921 apple crop \$281,888, besides many thousands of dollars for peaches, prunes, plums, grapes, berries, cantaloupes, etc."

Advantages Over Yakima Valley

"The Yakima valley, in the central portion of the state, is perhaps the most typical irrigated section from which to draw conclusions that are to apply to the Columbia Basin. Yakima County ranks third in the United States as a producing county. In two respects the Columbia Basin has advantages over the Yakima val-

ley. The growing season is two weeks longer in the former than in the latter. The soil of the former is practically free from alkali, while in some portions of the Yakima valley it causes the farmers and fruit growers more or less trouble. The area of the Yakima valley is approximately one-sixth as great as that of the Columbia Basin. The city of Yakima, of about 20,000 people, centrally situated with reference to the irrigated portion, with that part of the valley directly tributary to the city, paid to eastern manufacturers in 1920, for all classes of supplies and commodities, upwards of \$30,000,000. This is evidence of three facts—the wonderful prosperity of the irrigated district; that local prosperity means enormous trade balances in favor of the eastern manufacturer, and that it is reasonable to conclude that the irrigation of the Columbia Basin, with an area six times as great as the Yakima valley, will bring the same degree of prosperity to a people six times as numerous; also that the annual trade balance from the Basin territory in favor of the eastern manufacturer, when the section has been fully developed under irrigation, will be six times as great as that from the Yakima valley."

Source of Water Supply

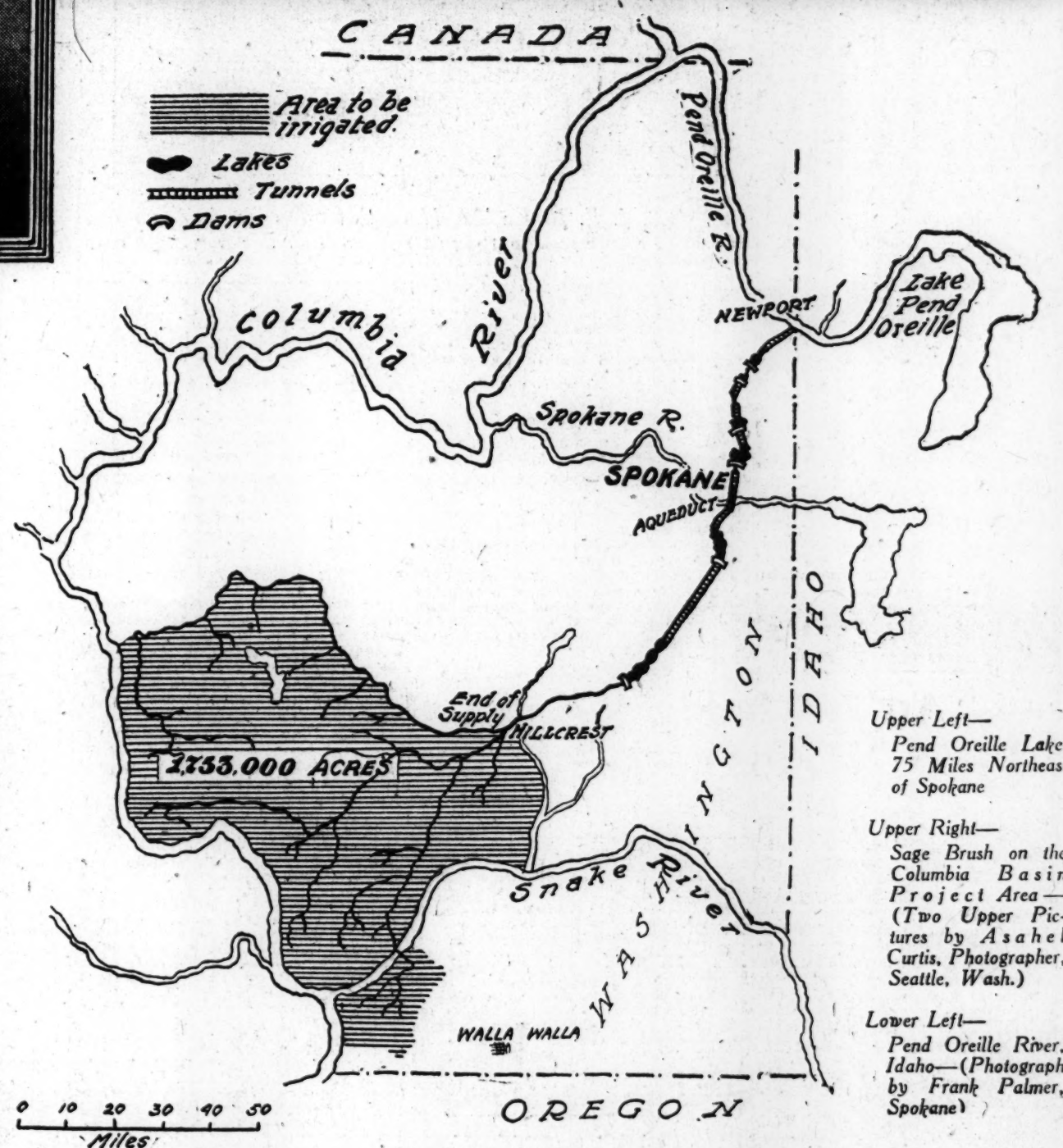
The waters that are to satisfy the thirst of the dry lands of the Columbia Basin originate in the snows and springs of the Rocky Mountains, 200 miles or more east of Spokane, as the crow flies, but much farther as the course of the several river channels is followed to Flathead Lake, Montana. The area of Flathead Lake is 100,000 acres; its elevation, 3000 feet above sea level. It is proposed to add largely to this area and store an ad-

ditional immense volume of water by the erection of a 13-foot dam at the outlet of the lake. When this dam is placed, the level of the water in the lake will be seven feet below high water mark, so that danger of flooding adjacent lands will be avoided. During the irrigation season, when the flow of the outlet river is comparatively shallow, enough of the surplus water of the lake will be released to keep the river approximately normal. Flathead River is the outlet of the lake and it, in turn, empties into Clark's Fork River. These two streams traverse a wide stretch of Rocky Mountain territory through eastern Montana and northern Idaho and are fed along their courses from immense snow fields and by innumerable tributaries, large and small. The mountain drainage territory tributary to Flathead Lake and these two rivers is about 24,000 square miles in extent and stretches to the north over the Canadian border, insuring a perpetual and even an overabundant supply of water.

The Clark's Fork River is the main tributary to Lake Pend Oreille in northern Idaho, a body of water covering an area of 80,000 square miles. Pend Oreille Lake drains into Pend Oreille River. Water from the Columbia Basin irrigation will be taken from Pend Oreille River at Albany Falls, near Newport, Wash. No use whatever is now being made of the waters of this great connected system of lakes and rivers, so that no deprivation will be visited upon any individual or community in carrying out the plans of the builders of the irrigation waterway.

Eight Tunnels Called for

The normal flow of the Pend Oreille River at Newport is 40,000 second feet, or 40,000 cubic feet per second. Twenty thousand second feet, or one half the normal flow, will be diverted for irrigation purposes during seven months of the year. From Newport to Hillcrest, Washington—the point of distribution of



Upper Left—
Pend Oreille Lake,
75 Miles Northeast
of Spokane

Upper Right—
Sage Brush on the
Columbia Basin
Project Area—
(Two Upper Pictures
by Asahel
Curtis, Photographer,
Seattle, Wash.)

Lower Left—
Pend Oreille River,
Idaho—(Photograph
by Frank Palmer,
Spokane)

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GOPHERS TAKE UP BASEBALL AGAIN

Minnesota Re-Enters Western Conference Race After a Lapse of Eight Years

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 24 (Special Correspondence)—A baseball team representing the University of Minnesota has re-entered the race for the Western Conference championship after a lapse of eight years, in a game played at the University of Wisconsin, April 21. A second game against the Badgers was played the following day.

The probable strength of the University of Minnesota cannot accurately be determined because of the long period in which the Gophers had no part in baseball competition in the Conference. All the players composing this season's squad, however, have had considerable experience in high school and preparatory school play.

In their first practice game of the season last Saturday, the Gophers defeated the University of Wisconsin, Northfield, Minn., by a score of 11 to 2. Eight St. Olaf errors assured the victory, but Minnesota, nevertheless, gave indications that it will be a hitting club.

L. J. Friedl '24 and B. P. Mooney '25 have been selected as the best of the group of students working out as pitchers. In the game against St. Olaf, Friedl allowed but three hits in five innings. H. W. Schwedes '22, who relieved him in the sixth inning, did even better, for he held the St. Olaf players hitless in the four innings he pitched. Mooney gained attention at the College of St. Thomas, where he was a star pitcher.

Other pitchers who worked out were J. L. Burt '23, G. A. Stromwall '24, J. L. Schneider '24, A. E. Tows '23, M. G. Brown '25, B. S. Bjornlund '22, L. L. Huffman '24, S. A. Anderson '25, and H. J. Larsen '25.

H. E. Brown '22, varsity quarterback in 1921, led the candidates for catcher, and it appears that he will fill the position regularly throughout the season. Brown has an exceptionally good throwing arm and his well. The other candidates for the place are R. L. Clarke '24, G. C. Bellamy '24, H. R. Kess '23, D. H. Rumble '24, C. A. Langford '24, G. M. Swanson '23, and Israel Walt '24.

A. E. Gildard '23, varsity fullback on the football team, W. H. Pierce '25, M. A. Webb '23, and A. W. Robertson '22, are the most likely candidates for first base. Robertson was given the assignment in the opening game and handled himself in fine shape. He hits well.

C. E. Fribley '22, is the most promising second baseman. Fribley was voted a star in his high school days, and it is not unlikely that he will be given the position permanently.

Others seeking the position are J. A. Weeks '24, B. A. Johnson '24, I. F. Anderson '23, J. Thomson '24 and A. S. Wyatt '23.

G. B. Myrum is practically assured of a permanent post at third base. Myrum is one of the fastest men working out for the team and fields better than most. E. L. Sylvester '24, C. M. Elton '22, and L. H. Peterson '23 also are promising candidates for the position.

Outfield material is somewhat scarce and the Gopher coaches are having some difficulty in finding a suitable shortstop. H. C. Severinson '24, baseball star, played the opening game at short, but it is doubtful if he will be able to hold the post. Others seeking the assignment are O. H. Wagners '23, L. C. Turner '22, and E. R. Gross '24.

In the outfield P. M. Gamble '24 and A. H. Anderson '23, are assured of positions. Friedl or Mooney, the pitchers, probably will fill in the third position when not working on the mound.

M. E. Lawler, former University of Minnesota basketball star and prominent throughout the State as a baseball player, and R. E. Ford, former major league pitcher, are the coaches of the Gopher team. Ford is confining his instruction to the batteries.

HEAVY HITTING WINS GAME FOR GOPHERS

EVANSTON, Ill., April 29 (Special)—Heavy hitting against a weak defense won a "Big Ten" baseball game for University of Minnesota here yesterday, the Gophers defeating Northwestern University 16 to 8. Minnesota gathered 18 hits, as compared to 10 for the Purple. Six Northwestern errors contributed to the Gopher scoring. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Minnesota..... 4 10 0 0 2 0 0 0—16 18 4
Northwestern..... 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0—8 10 6

Batteries—Mooney, Schwedes and Palmer; Fribley, Nelson and Trautman, Stegman. Umpire—R. St. Johns.

CHICAGO RUNNERS EAGER TO MEET HILL

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 29—Announcement that A. G. Hill, the famous English runner, who won the 800 and 1500-meter races in the last Olympic games, is to come to the United States and join a Philadelphia athletic club, has brought a "rise" out of the two Chicago runners he defeated in these races.

Earl Eby of the Chicago Athletic Association, who was beaten by Hill in the 800-meter race, at once declared his intention to resume training so he will be in condition to meet Hill in races next winter. Eby announced his retirement from the track game at the national intercollegiate track meet here last June. S. H. Darwent, athletic director in the Cherry Creek Club, declared that some fine races should result from Hill's invasion of the United States.

J. W. Ray of the Illinois A. C., who was beaten in the 1600-meter race, won by Hill, is just as eager as Eby to meet the Englishman, according

to J. W. Behr, athletic director of the tri-color club. Ray was not in his best condition during the Olympics and it is figured he could give Hill a much better race now. Director Behr says Ray would be very glad to have Hill come to the United States.

MOTORISMS

Thirty French cyclecars are at present taking part in a 2300-mile reliability contest around France, on the basis of an average speed of 24.45 miles an hour. These machines are two seated, generally on standard car lines, with four cylinder engines which are limited to 45 cubic inches for the smaller class, and 61 inches for the bigger class. The weight of the machine is limited to 771 pounds.

In addition to the regularity basis at an average speed, it is considered high for such cars. It is necessary to make the run without changing any part or the breakage of any essential part. The French industry attaches considerable importance to these trials as an opportunity of proving the value of a type of economical automobile in which it has specialized.

Starting from Paris the reliability trials follow the frontier or coast line around France and return to Paris, after covering a portion of the Alps, and the former war area in the north. The 2300 miles have to be covered in 12 daily stages of 190 miles, and exhibitions at Bordeaux, Nice, Strasbourg and Lille.

Garage Responsible
An interesting case has just been settled in Buffalo. While an automobile was in storage, it became damaged owing to the garage owner letting it freeze. The owner of the car brought suit, claiming that through the carelessness of the garage proprietor, he suffered an avoidable loss. Justice Alonzo in the supreme court handed down the decision that a garage owner is responsible for cars stored in his keeping as far as damage by freezing is concerned.

The percentage of closed cars out of total passenger production has advanced from about 18 to 25 per cent in the past year. This news is most encouraging to the automobile trade, as it is a big step forward toward the goal of stabilizing the business, and the closed car lends itself more readily to sales in the winter period than do any of the open car types. Several manufacturers have half their volume in closed cars, and the indications point toward the entire industry working toward a like conclusion.

Under a bill introduced in the House at Washington by Representative Mills of New York, federal registration of motor vehicles would be mandatory. The measure, which has been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, would call for a \$2 tax, which would provide for the construction of post roads, as provided in the Federal Aid Act of 1916.

The bill provides also that any motor vehicle driven upon the post roads of the United States shall be taxed and that the tax shall be paid, which has not been registered as provided by the act, shall be subject to forfeiture to the United States. It is also provided that the clerk of the Federal Court shall assign to such motor vehicles a distinctive number, which must be marked on the engine and outside body.

Belgian Law Regulations
According to the foreign department of the United States Department of Commerce, legislation has just been passed in Belgium compelling all motor trucks and trailers, weighing one ton or axle and over, to be equipped with rubber tires. The object of this law is to save the newly constructed highways from destruction.

The same bill provides that all mufflers must exhaust down toward the ground. The existing laws require that all mud guards must be constructed so as to prevent all scattering. How this is to be done, however, is not stipulated in the bill, although the regulation requirements of the city of Brussels require a wide fange on the guard, which more or less prevents scattering of mud.

Ireland will be in the market for over 30,000 motor cars a year, following the establishment of its Government in the June elections, is the prediction of one of the biggest automobile distributors in that country, who is in the United States at present on a buying trip.

Most of the demand will be for the lower-priced cars, owing to the expense of upkeep of the higher-priced vehicles, and the economical instincts of the Irish people. The truck market is very good at present, owing to the fact that the road service is poor. The roads generally are excellent, and an appropriation of \$1,500,000 has been set aside for the construction and maintenance of new highways. American products are very popular in Ireland, owing to the fact that they give good service at a low price.

Tractors are not in demand because the farms are not of sufficient acreage to warrant their use, and again the Irish farmer is not a mechanic, such as we find in America. The total number of registered cars in Ireland today is estimated at 60,000, most of which have come in since 1914.

New Tail Light Colors
A bulletin sent out by the Society of Automotive Engineers states that serious consideration is being given to the advisability of using yellow instead of red tail lights to minimize the chances of motorists confusing with tail lights the lights placed along the highways to indicate dangerous road conditions.

The head of the largest automotive business in Porto Rico who was in New York recently, states that business is on the upgrade again in that country. No stocks of new cars are on hand, and orders are being placed rapidly. The new sugar crop will be coming in soon, and automobiles are needed to take care of the transportation needs not provided for by the railroads. The highways in Porto Rico are very good, but the railroad service is poor. Hundreds of motor buses are always in operation, and truck use is rapidly increasing.

PITTSBURGH HAS IMPORTANT WEEK

Baseball, Tennis and Track Teams Have Good Contests

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 29—The coming week is a very important one for the University of Pittsburgh athletic teams, the baseball varsity meeting Bucknell here Friday and playing a return game with Grove City College at Grove City Saturday, the varsity track team having a triangular meet with Syracuse and Colgate at Syracuse, and the tennis team invading the east, meeting Bucknell, Lafayette and Lehigh on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. West Virginia is also met here in tennis on Tuesday prior to the Eastern trip.

Coach Richard Harley's baseball varsity is looking better in every game and should be in good shape for the annual eastern trip May 10 to 13, when Yale, Tufts, Holy Cross and Brown are met in order. Last year the Panthers defeated Yale at New Haven, although Brown and Holy Cross won their games. Tufts is a newcomer on the schedule, Rhode Island State College being met and defeated last year's freshman team at shortstop. The Panthers have four dependable pitchers in Hill and Curry, left-handers, and Bloom and Noble, right-handers. Coach Harley has shifted the team and is using Holleran at second base, Davies at middle field and Carr of last year's freshman team at shortstop. The combination seems to be the best with the material available, although Carr's hitting has not been anything exceptional.

The track team's meet at Syracuse is the second annual affair of its kind. Syracuse winning last year, Pitt being second. The Panthers have a well-balanced outfit in track, although Frank J. Shea's absence in the middle distances is, of course, felt. In Hewitt, Thornton and Murdoch, Coach Kerr has three exceptional weight men who will score heavily.

MICHIGAN NINE AN EASY WINNER, 9 TO 1

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 29—Perfect pitching by H. J. Liverence '23 and heavy hitting by his teammates won for University of Michigan in a "Big Ten" baseball game with University of Chicago here yesterday by a score of 9 to 1.

Liverence struck out nine Maroon batters, five of them retiring the side, issued one base on balls, and allowed three hits. Unsteadiness got R. A. Burch '22, Chicago pitcher, into early difficulties. Fortunate third outs that left a total of nine Michigan runners on bases saved the Maroons from a heavier defeat. Eleven hits and seven passes to first base were scored from the Maroon delivery.

R. T. Knoles '23, fast first baseman of the Wolverines, led the attack by scoring four runs out of six times at bat. He hit a homer, a triple and a double and got in the fourth time by a muffed infield liner. J. H. Schakel '23 hit long enough for a circuit of the bases, too, but he failed to touch second base and was called out. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Michigan..... 10 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—13 4
Chicago..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 3 4

Batteries—W. A. Price '23, pitcher; and R. D. Burch '22, third baseman, and Yardley. Umpire—F. W. Driscoll. Time—2h.

WASHINGTON TIES WITH MISSOURI, 4-4

ST. LOUIS, April 28 (Special)—After playing 10 innings to a 4-to-4 score Umpire Ray Cahill called the game between the University of Missouri and Washington University today on account of darkness.

In an effort to win a fifth straight Missouri Valley Conference victory, Coach J. E. Davis sent the war pitcher, W. A. Price '23, into the box for Washington. Price pitched a good game and Washington looked like the winner with the score 3 to 1 in its favor at the end of the fifth inning; but an error by C. H. Wyman '22 in the first half of the sixth gave Missouri two runs and a tie score. Washington scored again in the sixth and Missouri in the seventh, but after that there was no scoring.

Prospects of winning the championship appeared very poor early this week when the faculty eligibility committee announced the suspension from all athletics of W. A. Price '23, pitcher; and R. D. Burch '22, third baseman, and R. D. Burch '22, utility outfielder and captain-elect of the 1922 football team. This action came as a result of the participation by the trio in Municipal League games. The league is an amateur organization but, according to a rule of the Missouri Valley Conference, no athlete to be in good standing can compete on any college team as well as with any other team, regardless as to whether such latter team is an amateur organization or not. After investigation by the Washington University committee, it was found that the three men participated in the games through ignorance of the ruling. They were exonerated and recommendation made that the Missouri Valley Conference eligibility committee enable their reinstatement.

Such an order was received by Coach J. E. Davis of the baseball team 14 minutes before the regularly scheduled Washington and Missouri game today and enabled him to send his regular lineup into the contest. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington..... 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—4 7 2
Missouri..... 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—4 7 2

Batteries—Price and Finn; Ficklin and Murphy. Umpire—Ray Cahill. Time—2h. 43m.

CORNELL BEATS HOUSTON
ITHACA, N. Y., April 29—Cornell University defeated Houston here today in an intercollegiate championship lacrosse game by a score of 6 to 4.

PURDUE NINE WINS OVER IOWA, 5 TO 1

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 28 (Special)—The Purdue University baseball team defeated the University of Iowa here this afternoon in the opening home Western Conference game for the Old Gold and Black by a score of 5 to 1. F. D. Wallace '23 pitched a splendid game for Purdue and his team-mates fished exceptionally well, especially with men on the bases. The Purdue pitcher did not allow one base on balls and struck out eight Iowa players. Iowa made but four hits in the game, two of them coming in succession in the ninth inning, giving the visiting nine its only run of the contest.

L. E. Travis '23, started the game as pitcher for Iowa but he was removed in the last half of the third inning, after allowing Capt. W. H. Fawcett '22, a base on balls, with one out. L. M. Becker '23, replaced Travis and pitched good ball until the eighth when four hits in succession by the Purdue team gave the Old Gold and Black two runs.

Two running stops of ground balls by P. B. Morgan '23, and J. E. Allsopp '24, were the fielding features of the day, while a triple hit by E. B. Wagner '22, and a double, one by Strass and the other by C. O. Michaelson '23, were the hitting features. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Purdue..... 2 1 0 0 0 0 2 3—5 10 2
Iowa..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 4 2

Batteries—Wallace and Weather; Travis, Becker and Barrett. Umpire—Robert Hurlein.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Joseph	11	3	.786
Wichita	11	3	.786
Oklahoma City	10	5	.690
St. Paul	7	9	.438
Omaha	6	10	.386
Des Moines	4	10	.286
Denver	2	11	.154

RESULTS FRIDAY

St. Joseph 4, St. Paul 2.
Oklahoma City 10, Omaha 6.
Des Moines 7, St. Joseph 4.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Vernon	13	2	.869
San Francisco	16	9	.640
San Jose City	10	7	.588
Oakland	11	13	.458
Sacramento	11	13	.458
Los Angeles	11	12	.479
Portland	8	11	.421
Seattle	8	15	.378

RESULTS FRIDAY

San Francisco 6, Salt Lake 5.
Sacramento 10, Los Angeles 10.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	8	4	.667
Columbus	8	5	.615
Indianapolis	6	5	.538
Milwaukee	7	6	.538
Louisville	7	6	.538
Kansas City	6	8	.431
St. Paul	5	7	.417
Toledo	2	10	.167

RESULTS FRIDAY

Louisville 4, St. Paul 2.
Milwaukee 6, Toledo 2.
Columbus 7, Kansas City 4.

COLLEGE CLUBS TO GIVE PLAY

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 29 (Special)—The Mt. Holyoke College Dramatic Club and the Amherst College Maquers Club give joint presentation of George Bernard Shaw's play "The Devil's Disciple," at Mt. Holyoke College this evening. The play is the first one given by dramatic clubs of the two colleges in conjunction since 1918, when they combined to give Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest."

Washington, April 28 (Special)—The title unanimously voted Lady Astor by Washington newspaper men today. Few visitors ever took so easily by storm the title of the national newspaper. At all hands there was agreeable and surprised comment that nearly twenty years of residence in England have not divested "Nancy of Old Virginia" of her native southern accent. She has learned how to say "extraordinary" like a born Englishwoman, but nearly every other syllable of her breezy diction still has a true southern ring.

It was an episodic moment of historic interest when Alice Robertson, Representative from Oklahoma, and Viscountess Astor clasped hands on the platform of the Press Club for the benefit of the insatiable camera men. They met at the reception for the time for our only Congresswoman does not trail with the League of Women Voters who have been conventioning at Baltimore, and therefore had no opportunity till today to meet Britain's only woman M. P. No greater contrast could easily be imagined than the twain presented, but they seemed to hit it off immensely and immediately. Miss Robertson, like everybody else who comes within Lady Astor's orbit for the first time, capitulated to her completely. "Remarkable woman," said the Oklahoma Representative. "How many are there like her in the world, equally at home in a woman's cottage or the palace of a king?"

Great good is expected by the federal shipping authorities from the annual American marine exposition which will open in Philadelphia on May 8 and last until May 13. There will be more than 100 exhibitors representing every phase of the marine industry. The shipping topic of the moment—the Harding subsidy scheme—will receive special consideration. A. D. Lasker, chairman of the shipping board, is flinging one of his ablest lieutenants, George E. Chamberlain, formerly United States Senator from Oregon, into the breach to open the exposition with a forceful speech in favor of the subsidy. Mr. Chamberlain, who is one of the Pacific coast

members of the shipping board, is a Democrat but a strong believer in the ship subsidy project. Mayor Moore will speak for Philadelphia at the inaugural of the exposition, and on the same program will be James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Car Corporation.

In American official and foreign diplomatic quarters at Washington deep significance is attached to the appointment of Leonid Krassin as Russian Ambassador to Germany. He is undoubtedly the ablest practical business man in the Bolshevik Government. His selection may be interpreted unmistakably as a sign of the intention to exploit the Genoa Russo-German treaty in a highly intensified commercial sense. By training, an engineer, M. Krassin, like Georgi Tchitcherine, took refuge in Germany as a Socialist exile 15 or 20 years ago. He became identified with the German electrical industry, and after the revolution of 1905 he returned to Russia as the representative of the Siemens and Halske corporation. During the World War he played a conspicuous role in Russia as an organizer and director of war industries, particularly of a great munition factory. M. Krassin is well known to be pro-German, and no Ambassador whom M. Lenine could send to Berlin would be more welcome. He spent the summer of 1919 in Germany and is believed then to have laid the foundations of the Russo-German treaty that has just been signed.

Whitford Lodge, out on the main line, the well-known vacation camp for Philadelphia working girls, will have a field day next Monday when Miss Janet Richards, Washington's in-exhaustible well of knowledge on national and international politics, will deliver her annual lecture for the benefit of the camp fund. Genoa, the pending symbol of European affairs, will be discussed by Miss Richards in her characteristic fashion, while all the problems that Washington at the moment is facing will come in for their full share of elucidation. The bonus, the "raid" on the civil service, the ship subsidy, and the President's political exigencies are some of the live topics on Miss Richards' program.

PICKUPS.

Powell of the Braves hits in "streaks." When on a batting rampage he sets the pace for the leaders in both leagues. Just as he is right and left-handed pitching with equal abandon, many of his blows going for extra bases.

Cruises fared better in right field at the Boston National Park than Nixon had the day previous, but it takes Captain Southworth to play the "sun field" as it really ought to be played. Like Hooper, the old Red Sox captain, Southworth knows no superior catching balls under difficult conditions.

Kenneth Williams' seventh home run gives him an easy lead over the field. At this time last year Ruth had made five. Stephenson of Cleveland actually leads Speaker and Williams in batting points, but has played fewer games. If he keeps it up, the young insider may soon be accounted a regular in the Indians' lineup.

Friday was another field day for batters. Fifty-seven of the hits went for extra bases, including 10 home runs. The triple play negotiated by the Boston Red Sox at New York yesterday was the first of the major league season. It came in the second inning, when, with Fawcett on third and Baker on first, Miller grounded to Dugan, who threw to Pratt, forcing out Fawcett. Pratt then threw to catching Miller at first. Fawcett meantime had made a tardy break for the plate and was "tripped up" Burns to Russell. Ray was more notable, made as it was on a ground ball.

SINGLE BUDGET BODY URGED FOR CONGRESS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 29—Delegates from 40 states attended the second annual convention of the National Budget Committee, which closed its sessions last night with a dinner in the Hotel Astor. During its sessions the committee adopted resolutions endorsing the work of Charles G. Dawes, director of the budget, and making the following recommendations:

"We favor a thorough reorganization of the executive departments along lines of economy and better service."

"We favor a single joint committee on appropriations in the Senate and the House of Representatives."

"We believe the plan for uniformity of accounting systems in the various departments originally contemplated in the budget law should be faithfully carried out."

"We favor a plan whereby the heads of executive departments who are members of the Cabinet should be permitted to sit on the floor of Congress and have a voice, though not a vote, in the proceedings."

"We favor the establishment of permanent positions for undersecretaries for each of the executive departments, to be permanent administrators of routine of the departments, thus enabling the members of the Cabinet to have their time free for consideration of problems of policy."

BADGERS FAVOR DUAL RACE

MADISON, Wis., April 29 (Special)—Efforts are being made to arrange a dual rowing race between University of Washington and University of Wisconsin to be held at Lake Mendota here. E. E. Johnson, athletic director, and H. B. Vail, rowing coach of the Badgers, favor acceptance of the engagement and have named June 10 as desirable. Dating of Washington depends on a ruling of the Badger athletic council, and the decision of the Washington crew to row at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Members of the athletic council say the proposed plans are financially acceptable, they probably will be ratified next week.

SOCIAL WORKERS TO MEET

PROVIDENCE, April 29 (Special Correspondence)—A national conference for social workers will be held in this city June 22 to 29. It is expected 5000 delegates will attend.

WHERE 2,000,000 SEMI-ARID ACRES MAY BECOME FERTILE LAND

(Continued from Page 11)

water over the basin area, the distance is 130 miles. In the course of the waterway will be 40 miles of natural and artificial lakes, 34 miles of tunnels and 56 miles of concrete lined canals and steel siphons. The specifications call for eight tunnels, the longest 15½ miles and the shortest one mile in length. Newport in 2000 feet above sea level. The basin total is all below an elevation of 1700 feet. On the banks of the Columbia River, elevations vary slightly above and below 400 feet. The contour of the section is such that no serious trouble will be experienced in distributing the water over the entire area by gravity flow. When provision has been made for delivery of the water at the Hillcrest station there will yet remain the smaller, lateral canals to be installed. These will border every tract on one side, and it is estimated their aggregate length will be about 10,000 miles. All are to be lined with concrete.

In its entirety the undertaking is one of exceptional magnitude and wonderful scope. In the contemplation of the parts that unite to form the whole, the elements of magnitude, strength and great potentiality are by no means lacking, and one can but pause in admiration of the foresight, the patient application and the indomitable courage responsible for the clear and definite proposition that is now before the people of the northwest, the federal Reclamation Service and Congress for consideration.

Great Increase in Taxable Wealth

The 20,000 second feet of water to be taken from the Pend Oreille River at Albany Falls is equal to or in excess of the entire flow, under normal conditions, of each of the following rivers of eastern states, midway in their courses: the Potomac, the Susquehanna, the Rappahannock, the Hudson, the Allegheny, the Connecticut, and others. The 1,750,000 acres or 2736 square miles of the Columbia Basin project, according to census reports of 1910, is greater in extent than the cultivated area in any one of the following states: Delaware, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming and Nevada. It is larger than the total area of Delaware and twice the area of Rhode Island. When completed it will be the largest single tract of land in the world. It will approximate the total present development of all irrigation projects under the direction of the United States Reclamation Service. When fully developed the irrigated area will support a population equal to the present population of the State of Washington. It will increase by more than one-half the total taxable wealth in the State. By joining the water and the land, basing careful estimates on statistical results of irrigation in other localities, the builders of the Columbia Basin irrigation system purchase to add \$240,000,000 a year to the productive wealth of the nation and to add \$450,000,000 in taxable wealth.

Secretary Wallace of the United States Department of Agriculture says that 243,000,000 acres of cultivable lands must be added to the farming acres of the United States by 1950 to provide for the natural increase in population. Secretary Arthur P. Davis of the United States Reclamation Service adds that there remains a total possibility of only 17,000,000 acres for additional irrigation in the United States. The Reclamation Service, however, for continued, systematic activity, both by governmental departments and by associations within the individual states, in the conversion of unproductive areas into profitable farms where comfortable homes may abound, peopled in prosperity and happiness.

Secretary Davies in his official reports has also stated that through federal reclamation activities land values have been increased from \$10 an acre before irrigation to \$200 an acre when irrigated. This increase in valuation has resulted naturally from the wonderful increase in the productivity of the land under irrigation. Federal statistics compiled for the year 1919 show that the average value of farm products on the irrigated lands included in the government projects was in excess of \$65 an acre, while the unirrigated farms of middle western states averaged \$32 an acre in crop valuations.

Urges Direct Appropriations

In an exhaustive report on the Columbia Basin project General Goethals says in part: "The Columbia Basin prospect is as such a national one as was the Panama Canal and the Alaska Railway, and will, if completed, do much more to the national wealth than either. The work should be provided for and carried out as were these other two national projects—by direct appropriations. It required vision to conceive the project; far less imagination is needed to picture the benefits that will accrue to the entire country through its realization."

Quoted briefly, the salient features

New York to South America
on U.S. Government Ships
Fastest Time
to Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo

200 West End Cons	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
200 Yukon Gold	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
5000 Am. Com	10	00	10

300 Gadsden C	1%	1%	1%
5500 Sil Pick .....	.18	.18	.18
1000 Ton N Star .....	.05	.05	.05
2000 Vulcano .....	.48	.48	.48

BONDS
(Sales in \$1000)

15	Alford & Kiefer	83	100%	100%
16	Alford & Kiefer	83	100%	100%
17	Aluminum Trk	73.33-106%	106%	106%
18	Amer Cotton Oil	99%	99%	99%
19	Amer Tel & Tel	83 24.101%	101%	101%
20	Anacandora Cop	86-100%	100%	100%
21	Anacandora Cop	86-100%	100%	100%
22	Anglo Am Oil	75%-103%	103%	103%
23	Armour & Co	78.33-104%	104%	104%
24	Beth Steel Trk	23.33-104%	104%	104%
25	Beth Steel Trk	23.33-104%	104%	104%
26	Cent Steel Trk	33.33-104%	104%	104%
27	Columbia Graph	88-38%	38%	38%
28	Cuban Tel Trk	75%-106%	106%	106%
29	Empire P & L	75%-101%	101%	101%
30	Empire G & L	75%-101%	101%	101%
31	Gen Asphalt	88-100%	100%	100%
32	Goodrich Tire	78.33-100%	100%	100%
33	Grand Trunk	81%-106%	106%	106%
34	Grand Trunk	81%-106%	106%	106%
35	Hershey Co	75%-102%	102%	102%
36	Hershey Co	75%-102%	102%	102%
37	Interboro R T	78.33-90%	90%	90%
38	Interboro R T	83 22.84%	84%	84%
39	Libby McNeil Tr	78-98%	98%	98%
40	Libby McNeil Tr	78-98%	98%	98%
41	Ohio Cities Tr	82.5%-92%	92%	92%

1 Phil El 6s.....	103%	103%	103%
1 Phil El 6s 73.....	111%	112%	112%
28 S S of 73.....	103%	103%	103%
100 Sears Ro 73.....	100%	100%	100%
100 do 7a 73.....	101%	101%	101%
100 Sewart Bell Tel 7a.....	102%	102%	102%
100 S N of 73.....	103%	103%	103%
1 S O N Y 7a.....	105%	105%	105%
100 S O N Y 7a.....	106%	106%	106%
100 S O N Y 7a.....	106%	106%	106%
100 Sun Oil 7a.....	104%	104%	104%
1 Swift & Co 7a.....	101%	101%	101%
100 do 7a 31.....	103%	103%	103%
1 Teco Co 7a.....	103%	103%	103%
100 Tidal Assoc.....	103%	103%	103%
1 Td Edison 7a.....	106%	106%	106%
22 Un Oil Prod 8s.....	108%	108%	108%
100 U S of 73.....	103%	103%	103%
200 Warn Sup 73.....	100%	100%	100%
12 Western Elec 7a.....	108%	108%	108%
4 Winchester 73.....	101%	101%	101%
100 Wm W of 73.....	103%	103%	103%
150 Ch M & St P 4s.....	99%	99%	99%
6 Char Iron 8s.....	99%	99%	99%

5 Hoch Val 6s.....	100%	100%	100%
96 Int Gr Nor 5s....	64%	64	64%

8 Kan G & Es	96%	98%	96%
2 K G S Co L	98½	98½	98½
32 N Y N H & H	7s. 01	90	90
4 No. 4	7½s	98	98
11 No Am	95	97	98
10 do Ed 6s	92½	92	92½
300 Saks & Co.	100½	100½	100½
4 Un B & P w l.	98½	98	98½
16 West S G	95	95	95
FOREIGN BONDS			
500 Russian 5½s	25	25	25
14 Russian 5½s ctf.	21	20	21
5 Russian 5½s	21	21	21

	Open	High	Low	Apr. 29	Apr. 28
Am Ag Ch pr. 67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am Tel & Tel. 10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am Woolen 11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Am Woolen pf. 10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Amoskeag 100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Amoskeag 100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Armadillo Conn. 3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Atlantic Gulf. 34	34	34	34	34	34
Boston Elev 99	99	99	99	99	99
Boston Elev 99	99	99	99	99	99
Bost Mex Pet. 150	150	150	150	150	150
Bost & Albany 140	140	140	140	140	140
Bost & Albany 140	140	140	140	140	140
B&M, S A. 1 pf. 43	43	43	43	43	43
B&M, S A. 1 pf. 43	43	43	43	43	43
B&M, S A. 1 pf. 50	50	50	50	50	50
Cal & Ariz. 13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Cal & Hecla 13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Carroll Hill 13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2

Top Range	42%	43	42%	43	42
Davis Dale	7%	8%	7%	8%	7%
E. Best Land.....	5	5	5	5	5
East Butte	10%	11	10%	11	.....
East'n Mfg Co.	11	11%	11	11%	11
Eastern Srs	66	66	65%	65%	65%
Edison Elec	169	169%	169	169%	169
Elder Mfg	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Franklin	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

Gray & Davis	1%	1%	1%	1%
Gray & Co.	1%	1%	1%	1%
Grand Trunk	23%	23%	23%	23%
Havelock	1%	1%	1%	1%
Hood Hub	48	48	48	48
Int Cem Corp.	35%	36	35	35%
Jones Creek	109%	110	109%	110
Kansas Oil	75%	75%	75%	75%
Louis Royale	23%	23%	23%	23%
Keweenaw	2%	2%	2%	2%
Lehigh	4%	4%	4%	4%
Mary McNair	3%	3	3	3%
Nelson's Theat	10%	10%	10%	10%
Pine Con	3%	3%	3%	3%

Gas	72	72	72	72	71
Gas pf.	67%	67%	68	68	67
O. C.	5	5	5	5	4%
Inv	23	23	23	23	2
Min	3%	3%	3	3	3
Riv Pow.	22%	22%	22%	22%	22
R P pf.	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
.....	58%	58%	58%	58%	57%
National Leath.	9%	10	9%	9%	9%

[illegible]

LIBERTY BONDS					
4% '47	99.24	99.24	99.24	99.24	99.34
4 1/4% '47	99.44	99.44	99.44	99.44	99.54
4 1/2% '42	99.44	99.44	99.44	99.44	99.54
4 1/2% '38	99.70	99.70	99.70	99.64	99.74
4 1/2% '38	99.64	99.64	99.64	99.64	99.74
Victory 4 1/2%	100.44	100.44	100.44	100.44	100.44

OTHER BONDS					
GEARWISS 8 1/2%	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Good Port Co 8 1/2%	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	99	.....
Dist Rub Co 8 1/2%	108	108	108	108	.....

Swift & Co Es... 95½	95½	95½	95½	95
West T&T Es... 95	95	94½	95	94½

He was generally conceded that the labor with which our Government took upon the decision of J. P. Morgan to serve on a sub-commission of the allied Reparation Commission relative to an international loan for Germany and other big problems in Europe, and also upon the probability of Benjamin Strong, governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, conferring with European bankers relative to a plan for stabilizing European currencies, pretty fully offsets as a market factor, and in real importance, the bad news from Genoa.

New York Market Price Range for Week Ended Saturday, April 29, 1922

No.	Dir.	Company	High	Low	Last Change	Net—	Dir.	No.	Dir.	Company	High	Low	Last Change	Net—	Dir.	No.	Dir.	Company	High	Low	Last Change	Net—			
1921	49	Adams Express.....	1000	67 1/2	64	64	-3 1/2	7	743	8 Famous Paper Co.	1200	92 1/2	94	94 1/2	+	30	30 1/2	9	Pierce Oil Co.	6200	62	24 1/2	59	+5 1/2	
1936	26 1/2	Advance Rummy.....	2400	168 1/2	173 1/2	183 1/2	+	139 1/2	5	Federal Mining.....	1200	14	12	12	-1 1/2	32	32 1/2	10	Pittsburgh & W Va ..	18000	35 1/2	23 1/2	33 1/2	-1 1/2	
1936	10 1/2	Advance Rummy pf.....	300	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	+	90	10	Federal Smelting pf.....	700	12 1/2	11	11 1/2	-1 1/2	80	78 1/2	10	6 Pitts & W Virginia pf.	400	99 1/2	98 1/2	100	+1 1/2	
30	3 1/2	Advantage.....	2100	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+	91	8 1/2	10	First National Bank.....	700	12 1/2	11	11 1/2	-1 1/2	80	78 1/2	10	First National Bank.....	3300	100 1/2	99 1/2	100	+1 1/2
30 1/2	13 1/2	Advantage Rubber.....	2100	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+	91	8 1/2	7	Fisher Body pf.....	100	104	104	104	+	1	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	+			
1 1/2	1 1/2	Alaska Gold Mines.....	1100	3	3	3	-1 1/2	84	57	8	Fisher Body Oil Co pf.....	500	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	+	1	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	+			
1 1/2	1 1/2	Alaska Iron.....	1200	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	89 1/2	8 1/2	8	Fish Rubber.....	4300	19 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+	1	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	+			
1936	34	Allied Chemical.....	8400	67 1/2	64 1/2	66 1/2	-1 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	8	Flour.....	1700	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-1 1/2	104	80	7	Flour.....	2000	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	+
103 1/2	34	Allied Chem pf.....	600	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	+	78 1/2	20 1/2	8	General Asphalt.....	80100	66 1/2	59 1/2	63	-1 1/2	34 1/2	30 1/2	7	Flour.....	70300	35 1/2	26 1/2	35 1/2	-1 1/2
39 1/2	39 1/2	Allis-Chalmers.....	15800	59	49 1/2	50	-1 1/2	117 1/2	7 1/2	7	General Asphalt pf.....	100	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+	103 1/2	74	6	Flour.....	2000	90 1/2	88	89	-1 1/2
60 1/2	67 1/2	Allis-Chalmers pf.....	1000	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	103 1/2	10 1/2	10	General At & T.....	1000	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+	71 1/2	57 1/2	5	Flour.....	2000	90 1/2	88	89	-1 1/2
103 1/2	34	Allis-Chalmers pf.....	1000	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	103 1/2	10 1/2	10	General Electric.....	4100	161	161	161	+	103 1/2	74	6	Flour.....	2000	90 1/2	88	89	-1 1/2
44	51	Am Ag Chem pf.....	1020	68	66 1/2	66 1/2	-1 1/2	103 1/2	10 1/2	10	General Motors.....	103500	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	+	103 1/2	74	6	Flour.....	2000	90 1/2	88	89	-1 1/2
56 1/2	46 1/2	Am Bank Note.....	600	73 1/2	73	73	-1 1/2	75	62	6	General Motors pf.....	400	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	+	24 1/2	21 1/2	2	Flour.....	2000	90 1/2	88	89	-1 1/2
51	24 1/2	Am Beet Sugar.....	1200	91 1/2	90	90 1/2	+	80	6	6	General Motors pf.....	400	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	+	24 1/2	21 1/2	2	Flour.....	2000	90 1/2	88	89	-1 1/2
65 1/2	59 1/2	Am Bosch Magneto.....	6100	46 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	+	84 1/2	26 1/2	7	Goodrich (B F) Co.....	14000	43 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	-1 1/2	36	30 1/2	19	13	35	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+
56 1/2	40	Am Brake Shoe.....	2700	63 1/2	59 1/2	60	-3 1/2	86 1/2	23 1/2	7	Goodrich pf.....	1800	91	89	87	-2	16	11	1	1	1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	+
100	83 1/2	Am Brake Shoe pf.....	500	104 1/2	104	104	+	34 1/2	15	15	Granby.....	700	56 1/2	55	55	+	80 1/2	60 1/2	4	4	4	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	+
55 1/2	23 1/2	Am Can.....	100	103 1/2	103	103	+	40 1/2	15	15	Gray.....	700	56 1/2	55	55	+	80 1/2	60 1/2	4	4	4	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	+
151 1/2	115 1/2	Am Car & Pdy.....	3000	163 1/2	150 1/2	161	-1 1/2	79 1/2	6 1/2	6	Gray & Davis.....	400	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	+	4	3	3	3	3	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
116 1/2	108	Am Car & Pdy pf.....	700	119	118 1/2	119	+	34 1/2	25 1/2	4	Gray & Davis.....	400	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	+	4	3	3	3	3	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
29	24 1/2	Am Cbl Co.....	1300	139 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	+	34 1/2	25 1/2	4	Great No Ows etc.....	11200	41 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	-1 1/2	75	47 1/2	7	7	7	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
67	35 1/2	Am Cotton Oil pf.....	120	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	+	11 1/2	4 1/2	4	Guantanamo Sugar.....	5500	15 1/2	11	11 1/2	+	30 1/2	18	1	1	1	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
137	113	Am Express.....	1100	141 1/2	139	139	+	59	15	15	Gulf Mobile & N pf.....	3400	39	37	38	-1 1/2	24 1/2	5	5	5	5	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
16	8	Am Hide & Leather.....	4100	16 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+	10	8 1/2	8 1/2	Gulf States Steel.....	1900	87 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	+	13 1/2	41 1/2	7	7	7	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
83 1/2	40	Am Ice.....	3000	108 1/2	103	107	-2 1/2	13 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	Gulf States Steel.....	1900	87 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	+	13 1/2	41 1/2	7	7	7	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
73 1/2	57	Am Ice pf.....	600	80	80 1/2	80 1/2	+	25	13	13	Habraham Cable.....	4500	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	+	60 1/2	48 1/2	3	3	3	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
23 1/2	21 1/2	Am International.....	19700	46 1/2	43 1/2	45 1/2	+	61	49 1/2	49 1/2	Hendee Mfg.....	800	21	19 1/2	19 1/2	+	60 1/2	48 1/2	3	3	3	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
119	7 1/2	Am Lin.....	700	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	+	10	8 1/2	8 1/2	Homesite Mining.....	500	72 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	+	14 1/2	16 1/2	1	1	1	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
93	39 1/2	Am Lined.....	1500	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	-1 1/2	16 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 Bupp Motor Co.....	23500	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	-1 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	1	1	1	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
100 1/2	73 1/2	Am Lined pf.....	600	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	+	13 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Hydraulic Steel.....	2000	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	25 1/2	19 1/2	1	1	1	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
15	9 1/2	Am Locomotive pf.....	400	116 1/2	113	113 1/2	+	100 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Hydraulic St pf.....	100	32	30	30	-1 1/2	60 1/2	48 1/2	3	3	3	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
10	3 1/2	Am Radiator.....	800	90 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	+	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	Indian Refining.....	27400	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	+	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
14	4 1/2	Am Safety Ramor.....	4000	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	15 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Indian Refining.....	27400	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	+	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
80	63	Am Ship & C.....	21600	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	+	40 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Insulation Copper.....	1200	42	39 1/2	41 1/2	-1 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
20	6 1/2	Am Smit Bee pf A.....	300	93	92 1/2	92 1/2	+	10 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	Interboro Council.....	100	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
9	6 1/2	Am Smelting.....	1000	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	13 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Interboro Council.....	100	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
99	63 1/2	Am Smelting.....	1000	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+	13 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Inter Ag Corp pf.....	100	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
35	18	Am Steel Fdy pf.....	25600	40 1/2	38	39 1/2	+	59	31	31	Inter Cement.....	9400	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	-1 1/2	104	85	7	7	7	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
95 1/2	78	Am Steel Fdy pf.....	400	100	100	100	+	21	24 1/2	24 1/2	Inter Cement.....	9400	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	-1 1/2	104	85	7	7	7	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
88	47 1/2	Am Sugar.....	1800	101	100	101	+	100 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	Inter Cement.....	9400	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	-1 1/2	104	85	7	7	7	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
95 1/2	71 1/2	Am Sugar pf.....	1000	101	100 1/2	101	+	100 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	Inter Cement.....	9400	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	-1 1/2	104	85	7	7	7	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
56	48	Am Tel & Cable.....	4100	61	60 1/2	60 1/2	+	100 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	Inter Cement.....	9400	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	-1 1/2	104	85	7	7	7	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
100 1/2	95 1/2	Am Tel & Tel.....	12100	124 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	+	17 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	Inter Cement.....	9400	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	-1 1/2	104	85	7	7	7	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
6 1/2	4	Am W & Elec.....	700	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	+	17 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	Inter Cement.....	9400	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	-1 1/2	104	85	7	7	7	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
65 1/2	48	Am W & Elec 7 1/2 pf.....	200	82 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	+	85	60	60	Inter Cement.....	9400	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	-1 1/2	104	85	7	7	7	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
103 1/2	57	Am Woolen.....	23000	93 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	+	73 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	Inter Cement.....	9400	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	-1 1/2	104	85	7	7	7	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
104 1/2	93	Am Woolen pf.....	700	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	+	75 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Inter Cement.....	9400	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	-1 1/2	104	85	7	7	7	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
39 1/2	30 1/2	Am Zinc.....	2900	19 1/2	17 1/2	19	-1 1/2	26	5 1/2	5 1/2	Inter Cement.....	9400	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	-1 1/2	104	85	7	7	7	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
40 1/2	27 1/2	Am Zinc pf.....	900	44 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	+	40	29 1/2	29 1/2	Inter Cement.....	9400	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	-1 1/2	104	85	7	7	7	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+
193 1/2	1	Am Zinc pf.....	31600	54 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	-1 1/2	4 1/2	7	7	Inter Cement.....	9400	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	-1 1/2	104	85	7	7	7	57 1/2	57 1/2	5	

SUGAR PRICE CUT
Arbuckle Bros. have reduced the price of hard sugar to 5.25 cents and soft to 5.15 cents a pound wholesale.

ARE YOU SAVING MONEY?

To drift along from day to day without saving at least a part of your earnings, no matter how small, is a mistake.

You will be surprised at the contentment of mind that even small savings will bring.

The time to start your thrift practice is today.

Money Deposited in our Savings

Money **Saving**
Department on or before May 1
goes on Interest That Day.
Resources \$14,000,000

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

RUSSIA SANCTIONS INCORPORATION OF STOCK COMPANIES

Makes Provision for Concerns With Private Capital—Property Rights Gaining

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Soviet authorities are now vigorously advertising the third progressive step in the new economic policy dealing with the admission of private capital in the operation of nationalized industries according to advice received by the eastern European division of the Department of Commerce.

The first step was the offer of concessions to foreign enterprise; the second, leasing by the state of factories and trading establishments to domestic concerns, confined, however, to non-basic industries. At present, wide publicity is given in the Soviet press to the admission of private capital in basic industries, financing operations and foreign trade, in the form of mixed stock corporations, with the controlling interest being vested in Soviet institutions.

Property Guarantees Demanded

According to Bolshevik economists, the realization of a wide scale is as yet retarded by the fact that the Soviet legislative body, the Commissariat of Justice, has not up to the present formally decreed the constitutional legality of property rights in the form of stockholding, with concomitant rights of transfer, increments, and a multitude of other issues arising therefrom, in direct violation of the existing Soviet constitutional law. Private capital demands certain guarantees in this direction. However, it is stated that such legislation is already being adopted and will be published in the near future.

The minimum stock capital for the mixed type corporation admissible under the new statute will be 25,000 gold rubles. The incorporation statutes and by-laws of the proposed corporation will in each case be subject to the approval of the Council of National Economy.

Big Timber Concessions

The "Petroleum" Timber Corporation was approved in the session of the Council of National Economy of Feb. 23. The capital stock of the company is to be divided into 500,000 shares of 5 gold rubles each, par value. Of this amount, 260,000 shares will be held by the Soviet Government, in consideration of the following property and concession rights.

The company will be granted a ten-year lease of timber areas aggregating 1,845,600 acres, comprising 25 lumber yards and sawmills, equipped with 83 farms; all of the timber and lumber already on the ground, amounting to 34,000 standards; all of the floating equipment and transport available. The remaining 240,000 shares are offered for sale to private interests. The company will commence its functions as a commercial entity, as soon as one-half of this number of shares is taken up. Until that time the organization will operate as a state trust.

An Entirely Private Company

There is recorded in the Bolshevik official Economic Life of March 1, the incorporation in Moscow of the "Central Asiatic-Trans-Caspian Trading Corporation," which from examination of its statutes appears to be controlled entirely by private interests, without government participation in any form.

The company is to carry on trading operations, to execute orders and contracts, for produce and manufactures of Central Asia; and to warehouse and forward freight and express cargoes to and from Central Asia. The company will be incorporated by charter members, each holding at least one share of 1000 gold rubles; new members will be admitted by vote of the charter membership. The profits of the enterprise will be divided as follows: 25 per cent into reserve fund, 50 per cent distributed as dividend, and 25 per cent in compensation for director's services. The company intends to open branches in Turkistan and Caucasus.

NEW STEEL PLANT FOR SOUTH AFRICA

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Consul-General Winslow, Cape Town, reports that there are important deposits of first-class iron ore and an abundance of coal in South Africa within reasonable distance of each other that might make it profitable for at least one good steel plant. Some capitalists in England and South Africa have sent a mining engineer to thoroughly investigate the conditions. He is just returning to England and states that his investigations have been eminently successful.

Deposits of high grade ore have been proved of sufficient quantity to carry on the industry for 50 or 60 years, while other sources are expected to be developed practically without limit. It is proposed not only to manufacture iron and steel but also to recover tar, sulphate of ammonia, benzol, and other by-products of coke.

FORD MOTOR CO. OUTPUT INCREASES

DETROIT, April 29.—Final figures on the Ford Motor Company's first quarter show the output of American plants was 190,253 cars and trucks, compared with 127,094 in the similar quarter of 1921.

The outstanding feature of the gains over last year was in foreign plants, which, exclusive of the Canadian unit, built 14,000 cars and trucks in the first quarter this year, compared with 3779 in the corresponding period 1921. The Canadian plant in the first quarter this year exceeded last year's output by more than 1000 cars in February and 1800 in March.

BETTER BUSINESS NOTED IN BRAZIL

Market Tone Improves Though Export Trade Meager

WASHINGTON, April 29.—There has been a noticeable improvement in the tone of the Brazilian market, according to a cable to the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attaché Schura, but buyers are still cautious on account of the uncertainty of exchange despite the fact that the latter has remained fairly steady. Sight rates have fluctuated between 7.230 and 7.408 milreis to the dollar, as compared with 7.116 and 7.617 during March. The export trade in general produce is still unsatisfactory and the slow recovery of this phase of the trade is limiting the capacity of the import market. Crop conditions are also uncertain due to the extraordinary rainfall in Sao Paulo and the neighboring states.

Customs warehouses show great reductions in stocks, but stores still appear well stocked. Importations are light in nearly all lines, but these represent orders taken in November and December for the most part and give no clue to the somewhat heavier buying that has been going on since February.

Among the import commodities, improvement has been noted in the market for electrical goods, construction materials, machine tools and galvanized sheet iron. Steel orders are also increasing with competition very keen, and large amounts of railway material and machine tool business are awaiting improvement in the exchange. In the recent competition for supplying material for the Parana River Bridge Americans submitted the lowest bids.

Imports into Rio de Janeiro from March 20 to April 17 and into Santos from March 19 to April 17 were as follows:

	March 20 to April 17	March 19 to April 17
Cement	108,480 barrels	
which Germany supplied	38,143 barrels	
and Italy	31,544 barrels	
from the United Kingdom	53,856 tons	
and from the United States	34,356 tons	
chemicals, from the United States	991 tons	
and from Germany	484 tons	
paper, from Germany	642 tons	
and from Scandinavia	275 tons	
automobiles, from the United States	53 and from other countries	17
iron and steel bars	Belgium 437 tons and Germany 59 tons	
United States 371 tons and Germany 326 tons		
wire, United States 672 tons and Germany 435 tons		
The United States also leads in imports of electrical goods and miscellaneous steel goods. There were considerable imports of British hardware and textiles, the market becoming less favorable to German offers.		

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1922	1921
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS		
March: 1922		
Operating revenue	\$7,373,534	\$6,949,309
Operating expenses	2,007,997	766,886
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	19,800,379	18,473,704
Operating expenses	3,854,349	1,874,163
Gross income	15,946,030	16,600,541
Net income	3,270,633	\$66,534
Deficit:		
CANADIAN PACIFIC		
March: 1922		
Gross income	\$13,847,627	\$858,100
Operating expenses	2,420,507	30,402
From Jan. 1:		
Gross income	36,489,296	6,450,849
Operating expenses	3,574,472	347,254
Gross income	32,914,824	6,103,595
Net income	12,096,425	\$7,527,958
From Jan. 1:		
Gross income	156,233,034	7,076,745
Operating expenses	24,080,686	126,101,138
Gross income	132,152,348	12,917,607
Net income	14,226,177	\$1,698,474
From Jan. 1:		
Gross income	2,235,851	71,429
Operating expenses	28,644	36,354
Gross income	2,207,207	35,393
Net income	2,207,207	35,393

PANHANDLE (PITTS., CIN. & ST. LOUIS)

	1922	1921
March: 1922		
Operating revenue	\$8,254,885	\$9,374,342
Operating expenses	2,917,781	1,462,895
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	22,508,222	25,217,673
Operating expenses	2,891,440	1,604,960
Gross income	19,616,782	23,612,713
Net income	1,469,043	\$1,337,778
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	4,054,537	3,924,424
Operating expenses	609,649	115,505
Gross income	3,444,888	3,808,919
Net income	2,740,301	11,509,850

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

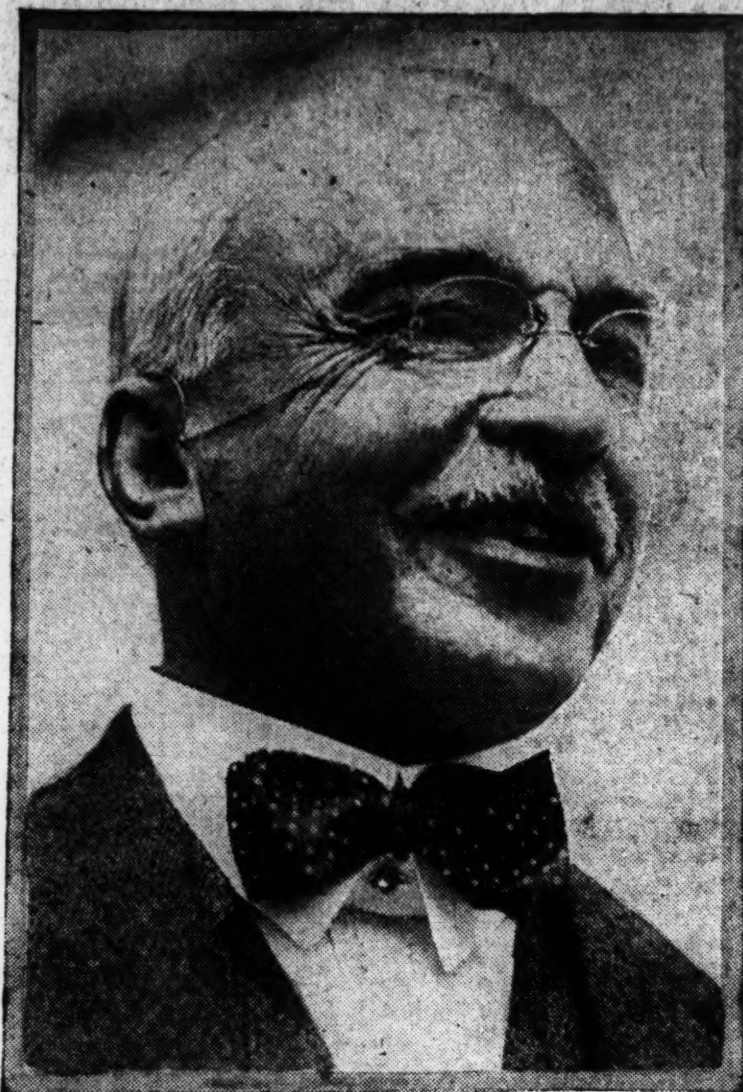
	1922	1921
March: 1922		
Operating revenue	\$10,634,319	\$10,027,704
Operating expenses	1,466,406	166,866
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$28,312,287	\$28,400,165
Operating expenses	2,740,301	11,509,850
Gross income	25,571,986	16,890,315
Net income	1,376,928	\$835,995
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$17,373,241	16,494,477
Operating expenses	2,917,781	1,462,895
Gross income	14,455,460	15,031,582
Net income	1,376,928	\$835,995

ERIE RAILROAD

	1922	1921
March: 1922		
Operating revenue	\$9,055,128	\$8,409,173
Operating expenses	1,361,860	1,639,912
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	22,890,456	24,894,187
Operating expenses	2,784,889	1,108,248
Gross income	20,105,567	23,785,939
Net income	1,469,043	\$1,337,778
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$5,524,974	\$2,777,048
Operating expenses	765,185	345,235
Gross income	4,759,789	2,431,813
Net income	6,848,264	6,487,747
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	1,647,531	945,613
Operating expenses	2,417,532	879,279
Gross income	2,417,532	879,279
Net income	2,417,532	879,279

MISSOURI PACIFIC

	1922	1921
March: 1922		
Operating revenue	\$25,148,536	\$26,867,337
Operating expenses	2,417,532	879,279
Gross income	22,731,004	25,988,058
Net income	2,417,532	879,279



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

Edward A. Filene

Of the ever-growing list of Boston business men who have attained national prominence, Edward A. Filene, head of William Filene's Sons Company, is an outstanding example. Born in Salem, Mass., and educated in the public and high schools of that city, he became identified with commercial interests at an early age. He learned from his father, founder of the ready-to-wear specialty store in Salem which bore his name, the theories of merchandising, so successfully put into practice when the management of the business fell to him and his brother in 1901. In 1903 William Filene's Sons Company was incorporated. Edward A. Filene was elected treasurer and general manager. In 1908 he became president, and under his direction the company developed a business of more than \$23,000,000 annually—the largest specialty store of its kind in the world—where employees, under a system of self-government, are represented on the board of directors.

Prompted by a wide civic interest, with the co-operation of various groups of men, Mr. Filene started the Boston City Club and helped organize the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and also the International Chamber, of which he is a director. In 1908 he introduced the Credit Union idea in the United States as a step in the democratization of finance and to encourage thrift. Under his leadership, legislation was procured creating these unions in many states. Two factors especially mark his rise: the substitution of an analytical study for the "rule of thumb" in policy and organization, and the dealing with matters of welfare, social justice, and cooperation in business not on the basis of philanthropy and paternalism, but as essential factors in the successful development of business.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co.—The rapidity with which the stock market has anticipated business recovery is well exemplified by the rise in the price of the shares of the United States Steel Corporation, as contrasted with current earnings. Despite an advance of some 30 points in the stock, the corporation has shown practically no earnings for its common shares in the last nine months. While the statement for the last quarter is rather disappointing, as regards the total, the essential feature here is that it reveals business on the up-grade. The earnings for March were not far from twice those of January. While not yet realized, there is promise that earnings will fully justify the rise in the shares.

Every large upward movement in the stock market has been punctuated by some sizeable reactions. This market has so far been extraordinarily free, but it would be unprecident if it should continue to its climax without at least one good-sized setback. This has been freely predicted as far back as three months ago, but until this week predictions have been confounded.

Paine, Webber & Co.—Government and private reports from the South and great central valleys tell of ideal conditions for planting and growing crops, which gives stability and soundness to the advancing market for railroad bonds and stocks. A building boom under way affords a market for an increasing output of steel and lumber. These great market swings when once under way usually run their course to extremes, carrying security prices as much above actual values in a rising market as below values when declining. The market may at any time experience a rather drastic reaction, but conditions seem to warrant the expectation of much higher prices eventually for good stocks and bonds.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co.—We have been persistently sounding a note of conservatism, and we see no reason to change our views in this respect. We believe the bull market has temporarily achieved its peak and that if one will exercise patience, the very near future will present buying opportunities which only those who keep themselves in a liquid position will be able to utilize.

Munds & Winslow, New York—Although the spotlight of financial interest has centered over Genoa in the last week, the events passing there should

not be permitted to obscure the evidences of real progress in other quarters. Europe's problems differ only in detail from those of the United States, or other countries, for that matter. The universal cry is for increased production—more goods—goods to fill up the gaps left by four years of war and four years of under-consumption—goods to exchange for goods. And in the process of turning out those goods millions will have the opportunity of exchanging their services for the goods they need.

In regard to the stock market, we evidently have reached a stage where it is reasonable to expect some slowing up from the recent pace. A period of stock-taking and hesitation probably is only natural. Some of the overbuilt specialties may react sharply. However, we expect no general weakness, and we feel that on any setback standard issues may be bought with confidence.

Elmer H. Bright & Co.—Further impetus seems to have been imparted to the bond market by the success of the recent New York City loan, which shows conclusively the demand which exists for securities of highest grade.

While general news from the business and investment world has, for the greater part, maintained its favorable character, the dispatches from Genoa indicate that all is not smooth sailing at the Conference.

Whether the decline in the stock market can be attributed chiefly to this is a matter of doubt, for undoubtedly the technical position of the market has been growing more vulnerable during the succession of million-share days which have occurred during the last month.

After this position shall have been readjusted to a stronger basis, it would seem that the advance may be resumed since money continues in an easy position and securities can be purchased to yield a favorable return.

PREMIUM FOR LIBERTY BONDS IS PREDICTION

Calculated That They Will Advance as Interest Rates Recede

A substantial premium on all Liberty bonds this year is the prediction of C. F. Childs & Co., New York. They call attention to the fact that in 1901 District of Columbia 3.65s were quoted as high as 124 1/2, and even as late as 1916 Panama 3s were quoted 194.

"It is notable," they say, "that proprietors of large incomes cannot afford to sell government bonds today which were acquired at lower prices, since to realize the difference in price as a profit would further increase the rate as well as amount of their taxes. This factor is of no little importance in causing the withholding of a vast amount of bonds from sale which otherwise might have been liquidated during the recent advances. Therefore, instead of being tempted to sell Liberty notes at a premium, there has been a universal disposition merely to exchange them for Treasury notes, to the intense satisfaction of the United States Treasury."

"Conviction that industrial requirements for capital do not offer alluring prospects under existing conditions permits us to indulge the belief that vast sums which otherwise would be available for business use will now be invested primarily in government securities, since they are the safest and most readily marketable of any."

"As interest rates decline to still lower levels, there should be a proportionate demand for the new as well as the old government loans. It would not be surprising to find that a continuance of this state of affairs will cause every war loan to be quoted at par and some of them at a premium before close of the year. In view of the possibility that all our government loans may be quoted at prices to yield 4 per cent within 12 months, the following calculations are submitted to show relative market values of the past two years, at today's market price on a 4 per cent basis May 1, 1923:

	May 1, 1922	May 1, 1921	May 1, 1920	May 1, 1919	May 1, 1918	May 1, 1917	May 1, 1916	May 1, 1915	May 1, 1914	May 1, 1913	May 1, 1912	May 1, 1911	May 1, 1910	May 1, 1909	May 1, 1908	May 1, 1907	May 1, 1906	May 1, 1905	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1903	May 1, 1902	May 1, 1901	May 1, 1900	May 1, 1899	May 1, 1898	May 1, 1897	May 1, 1896	May 1, 1895	May 1, 1894	May 1, 1893	May 1, 1892	May 1, 1891	May 1, 1890	May 1, 1889	May 1, 1888	May 1, 1887	May 1, 1886	May 1, 1885	May 1, 1884	May 1, 1883	May 1, 1882	May 1, 1881	May 1, 1880	May 1, 1879	May 1, 1878	May 1, 1877	May 1, 1876	May 1, 1875	May 1, 1874	May 1, 1873	May 1, 1872	May 1, 1871	May 1, 1870	May 1, 1869	May 1, 1868	May 1, 1867	May 1, 1866	May 1, 1865	May 1, 1864	May 1, 1863	May 1, 1862	May 1, 1861	May 1, 1860	May 1, 1859	May 1, 1858	May 1, 1857	May 1, 1856	May 1, 1855	May 1, 1854	May 1, 1853	May 1, 1852	May 1, 1851	May 1, 1850	May 1, 1849	May 1, 1848	May 1, 1847	May 1, 1846	May 1, 1845	May 1, 1844	May 1, 1843	May 1, 1842	May 1, 1841	May 1, 1840	May 1, 1839	May 1, 1838	May 1, 1837	May 1, 1836	May 1, 1835	May 1, 1834	May 1, 1833	May 1, 1832	May 1, 1831	May 1, 1830	May 1, 1829	May 1, 1828	May 1, 1827	May 1, 1826	May 1, 1825	May 1, 1824	May 1, 1823	May 1, 1822	May 1, 1821	May 1, 1820	May 1, 1819	May 1, 1818	May 1, 1817	May 1, 1816	May 1, 1815	May 1, 1814	May 1, 1813	May 1, 1812	May 1, 1811	May 1, 1810	May 1, 1809	May 1, 1808	May 1, 1807	May 1, 1806	May 1, 1805	May 1, 1804	May 1, 1803	May 1, 1802	May 1, 1801	May 1, 1800	May 1, 1799	May 1, 1798	May 1, 1797	May 1, 1796	May 1, 1795	May 1, 1794	May 1, 1793	May 1, 1792	May 1, 1791	May 1, 1790	May 1, 1789	May 1, 1788	May 1, 1787	May 1, 1786	May 1, 1785	May 1, 1784	May 1, 1783	May 1, 1782	May 1, 1781	May 1, 1780	May 1, 1779	May 1, 1778	May 1, 1777	May 1, 1776	May 1, 1775	May 1, 1774	May 1, 1773	May 1, 1772	May 1, 1771	May 1, 1770	May 1, 1769	May 1, 1768	May 1, 1767	May 1, 1766	May 1, 1765	May 1, 1764	May 1, 1763	May 1, 1762	May 1, 1761	May 1, 1760	May 1, 1759	May 1, 1758	May 1, 1757	May 1, 1756	May 1, 1755	May 1, 1754	May 1, 1753	May 1, 1752	May 1, 1751	May 1, 1750	May 1, 1749	May 1, 1748	May 1, 1747	May 1, 1746	May 1, 1745	May 1, 1744	May 1, 1743	May 1, 1742	May 1, 1741	May 1, 1740	May 1, 1739	May 1, 1738	May 1, 1737	May 1, 1736	May 1, 1735	May 1, 1734	May 1, 1733	May 1, 1732	May 1, 1731	May 1, 1730	May 1, 1729	May 1, 1728	May 1, 1727	May 1, 1726	May 1, 1725	May 1, 1724	May 1, 1723	May 1, 1722	May 1, 1721	May 1, 1720	May 1, 1719	May 1, 1718	May 1, 1717	May 1, 1716	May 1, 1715	May 1, 1714	May 1, 1713	May 1, 1712	May 1, 1711	May 1, 1710	May 1, 1709	May 1, 1708	May 1, 1707	May 1, 1706	May 1, 1705	May 1, 1704	May 1, 1703	May 1, 1702	May 1, 1701	May 1, 1700	May 1, 1699	May 1, 1698	May 1, 1697	May 1, 1696	May 1, 1695	May 1, 1694	May 1, 1693	May 1, 1692	May 1, 1691	May 1, 1690	May 1, 1689	May 1, 1688	May 1, 1687	May 1, 1686	May 1, 1685	May 1, 1684	May 1, 1683	May 1, 1682	May 1, 1681	May 1, 1680	May 1, 1679	May 1, 1678	May 1, 1677	May 1, 1676	May
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EXPORTS OF CORN
AND SUGAR REACH
NEW HIGH RECORDShipments Abroad of Both Com-
modities Far Above Pre-War
March Average

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The outstanding features of American export trade in foodstuffs for the month of March, as shown by statistics compiled by the Foodstuffs Division of the Department of Commerce, are the very large exports of corn and sugar. The record export of 25,544,245 bushels of corn for February, 1922, was again passed in March with a total export of almost 33,000,000 bushels of corn. The interesting feature of this export is, that the relief corn is only a small factor in the total. During the month of March, 6,000,000 bushels were consigned to Germany, 4,600,000 to the United Kingdom, and 4,300,000 to the Netherlands.

The three months' exports were 65,000,000 bushels, which is about three times the normal exports for the period. The relatively high price of corn, as compared with other grains, is, no doubt, a large factor, and also the extensive advertising which corn has received in Europe through the relief work, is no doubt also a very important factor. If European countries can be brought to appreciate corn not only as an animal but also as a human food, to the extent that it is utilized in the United States, it will mean a great deal to the American corn belt in the near future, as there is now being produced in the United States a very large surplus of corn at a relatively low cost.

Sugar Exports Very Heavy

The exports of sugar for March, which are practically 10 times the exports for March a year ago and 50 times the pre-war exports for this month, are only a continuation of the very heavy exports which the United States has maintained for the last three months. This very heavy taking of sugar bears out the investigations of the Department of Commerce made in December, indicating that the world's insatiable stocks were very low and a sufficiently strong demand for sugar could be expected to completely absorb the surplus which existed on the first of January, as well as the prospective new crop. The principal takers of sugar for March were the United Kingdom, 63,000,000 pounds; France, 35,000,000 pounds; Spain, 25,000,000 pounds; China (including Hong Kong), 23,000,000 pounds, with Egypt, Argentina and Greece following in the order named.

Strong Demand for Wheat

The exports of wheat have been showing a steady decline for several months, due in part to the decreased surplus in the United States, have shown some increase for the month of March in spite of the higher price which prevailed. This indicates a very strong European demand for wheat. Contrary to expectations the exports of flour have kept up, exceeding the exports last year for the month of March and the three months preceding, and are considerably higher than the pre-war exports. This should be encouraging in view of the fact that almost every importing country has, since the war, taken steps to stimulate home milling, thus favoring the importation of wheat and flour.

The United Kingdom, Germany, Turkey and Cuba have been the leading importers in the order named. The very heavy takings by Germany and Turkey are of especial interest. No doubt a large part of that taken by Germany is for transshipment to the eastern European countries, rather than for home consumption. Turkey in recent months has become an important flour market, due to the considerable amount of flour buying in the Near East and the Black Sea districts. It is believed that American exporters should give this their especial attention for the next two years, as it is known that the cereal crop in this territory is considerably below normal, and flour and corn products are undoubtedly the cheapest non-perishable food products that can be put into this territory.

Cottonseed Oil Exports Lower

The export of pork products is still continuing on a very satisfactory basis. The demand for lard, which shows the usual seasonal decline for the month of March, is still very satisfactory and much above the pre-war consumption. Another matter of considerable interest to the cotton belt, particularly, is the great falling off in the exportation of cottonseed oil, which has taken place in recent months, and continued on a relatively low scale. This is probably due in general to the rather low price of oriental oil. A considerable amount of oriental oil which once came into the United States is now being diverted directly to Europe, due in part to recent tariff regulations both domestic and abroad. The indications are that a decreased European consumption of American cottonseed oil may be expected and an increased home consumption.

The total exports of foodstuffs continue relatively high. For the month of March they will constitute approximately 28 per cent of the total exports.

CORN PRODUCTS CO.
EARNINGS LARGER

The Corn Products Refining Company for the quarter ended March 31, 1922, reports a surplus after all charges and federal taxes of \$2,182,289, equal after preferred stock dividends to \$3.47 a share on the \$49,784,000 common stock (\$100 par), compared with \$1,282,331 or \$1.71 a share on the common stock in the first quarter of 1921 and \$5,104,519 or \$9.22 a share after preferred stock dividends in the corresponding quarter of 1920.

British coal is being offered at less than 45s. per ton, c. i. f. Valparaiso. The meeting of the Nitrate Producers Association, which has been expected for some time, is announced to be held during the first half of May. The purpose of this meeting is to fix prices of nitrate to rule after expiration of the present schedule on June 30, 1922. It is generally reported that the stock of nitrate in the possession of the European "pool" at the beginning of April was 370,000 metric tons. Due to unfavorable weather recent sales are reported as being small.

The exchange rate has been steady but there has been a slight recession over the last month, the average for the first 19 days of April being 10% cents, as compared with 11% cents during the first 23 days of March. Anticipation of fiscal difficulties during the rest of the year, it is expected, will obstruct further improvement in the exchange situation. Recently 14,000,000 pesos were added to the paper circulation of the country.

CHILEAN SITUATION
AS TO BUSINESS HAS
SOME IMPROVEMENT

Improvement in Chilean business continues, according to a cable to the United States Department of Commerce from Commercial Attaché McQueen, Santiago. Imports and exports have both increased slightly, and in some lines of import merchandise stocks are exhausted and buying of foreign goods has been resumed, although the internal demand has not shown any improvement. Less unemployment is reported in the copper and coal mines, although the latter are not yet producing sufficient coal for domestic needs and the supply of the railroads is almost exhausted.

SCHLESINGER'S
NEW SYNDICATE

MILWAUKEE, April 28.—President Schlesinger of the Steel & Tube Company of America has confirmed the report that a bankers' syndicate will take over the Schlesinger properties, consisting of the Steel & Tube Company of America, the Newport Company, consisting of dye and chemical works at Carrollville, Wis., Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company, and a number of allied and subsidiary concerns. Three members of the new syndicate which will be in control are given as Dillon, Read & Co., Harrison Williams, chairman of North American Company, and A. A. Schlesinger, who will retain an interest for himself.

The syndicate will pay approximately \$7,000,000 for the controlling interest in Schlesinger properties, and of this total it is understood the North American Company will supply \$2,400,000, making it the largest single interest in the new syndicate.

Milwaukee interest in North American Company says there is no thought of new financing in connection with the syndicate.

ELECTRICAL ITEMS

Commercial Attaché Schurz reports to the United States Department of Commerce from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, that the organization of a hydro-electric congress in connection with the centennial exposition has been proposed by Dr. Simoes Lopes, Minister of Agriculture of the Brazilian Government. This congress would include within its scope all questions pertaining to water power developments.

Late press reports forwarded by Commercial Attaché MacLean, Rome, state that on March 20, last, the first electric train was run on the Genoa-Modane route, the transportation being most successful. This line, which is 272 kilometers in length, is the longest single electrification in Europe. The journey from Genoa to Turin will be shortened by an hour as the result of this improvement. It is hoped within the next six months to complete the electrification of the line from Pisa to Genoa, which will greatly add to the comfort of that trip, now disagreeable by reason of the numerous tunnels.

Seven electric companies in Formosa according to the Japan Times and Mail, have a total output of 16,398 kilowatts. A total of 119,400 kilowatts are under construction. The largest company is the Taiwan Denryoku, with a capital of 30,000,000 yen and a present output of 14,535 kilowatts. The plans call for additional construction of 111,000 kilowatts. Current for 243,551 lamps is now provided.

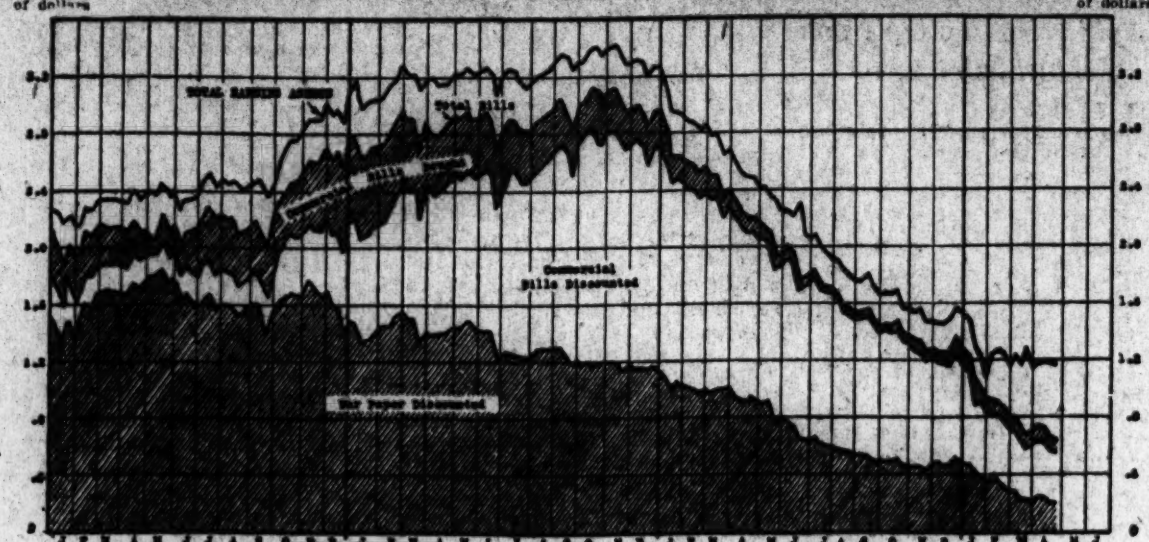
According to Commercial Attaché Arnold of Peking, it is reported that the contract for electrical equipment for the Harbin tramways, including the power plant, has been awarded to the Hua Sheng Trading Company, representing an American firm. The amount involved is \$2,270,000 gold. The above-mentioned company is composed of Chinese and American interests, and the equipment for this contract will come largely from the United States.

New central station under construction in Italy will make a total of 1,511,300 horsepower capacity for that country, says Commercial Attaché MacLean in a report to the Department of Commerce. This is double the amount that existed five years ago. In 1916 to 1920 the number of central stations increased from 320 to 383, and at present there are 54 plants under construction.

Further details regarding the new Swiss light weight accumulator are not yet available, according to Consul Snyder of Christiania, who was requested by the Department of Commerce to obtain, if possible, a detailed description of this apparatus. It is expected, however, that as soon as data now carried out are completed that full information will be available.

ENGLISH YARNS IRREGULAR MANCHESTER, ENG., April 28.—Yarns here are irregular. In cloths some business is being done at low prices.

RESERVE BANKS' BILL HOLDINGS DECLINE



Three important facts are graphically depicted in the accompanying chart, which shows the fluctuations in the volume of earning assets of the 13 Federal Reserve banks. First, the amount of rediscounts secured by Government war obligations has been steadily declining since 1919 and is now a negligible item, whereas in the post-armistice period, it was four or five times greater than the rediscounts secured by commercial bills. This change is a step toward the normal and an indication that war paper is finding its logical place in the hands of investors.

In the second place, it appears that the volume of commercial bills discounted continued to expand after the break in prices in the middle of 1920 and did not

attain its peak until near the end of that year. The curtailment of rediscounting operations, therefore, could not have caused the break in prices, as has been sometimes stated.

Finally, the shrinkage in total bill holdings attests the general slackening in business, accompanied by the liquidation of "frozen credits." This has reduced the calls for rediscounts by member banks and also the volume of commercial bills offered for sale in the open market. The increase during 1922 in the volume of miscellaneous earning assets may be regarded as a natural accompaniment of the decline in the holdings of commercial bills.

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SANCTITY OF THE
CONTRACT CALLED
A VITAL FACTORTrade Expert Says Whole Com-
merce Structure Built on
Strict Observance

NEW YORK, April 28.—World-wide credit conditions and the contract in international trade were the subjects of a talk today by Dr. Julius Klein, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce before the American Manufacturers Export Association at the Hotel Astor.

Dr. Klein declared that "in these troubled times of readjustment the entire structure of international commerce must be built upon the sanctity of contract and that credit is the most vital factor in such commercial agreements." He said that anything that tends to diminish confidence in the substantial soundness of a business structure is a direct blow at a lasting trade, whether foreign or domestic.

The vital importance of what might be called "the inseparable Siamese twins of the business household, namely, contract and credit, should be emphatically pointed out to those who through lack of prudence open the way to credit abuse as well as to the definitely dishonorable tradesmen."

"Recent events have done a great deal to open the eyes of foreign credit grantors to the folly of indiscriminate credit favors and loosely drawn export contracts," Dr. Klein declared. He said that from indications received by the Department of Commerce it should seem that the results of recent drastic experiences, credits are being granted with greater discernment and, where merited, with greater liberality by the now more experienced American exporters.

In briefly reviewing the credit situation in the more important sections of the world from an American standpoint Dr. Klein made these observations:

World Conditions Defined

Great Britain—Goods are being sold to old-established concerns at pre-war terms of 30, 60 and 90 days, or on bankers' acceptances. Cash against documents is insisted upon in cases of firms not so well known to the seller.

France—Situation about the same as Germany.

Germany—Contrary to general belief, there is not much long-term financing done with Germany and that only in cases of necessity. In general, most business with Germany is carried on a basis of letter of credit in New York or cash against documents. Where credit is being given, bank rather than government guarantees are exacted.

Italy—Some credit has been extended with good Italian paper as collateral. The tendency on the part of the Italian buyers has been to hold off payment in the hope of a rise in exchange.

Greece—Credit at low ebb. Dollars on deposit in American banks insisted upon. Some cases, part credit of 30 to 60 days is being given, with cash payment of the major portion of invoice in New York. Greek consortium attempting to stabilize exchange.

Turkey—Credit not advisable unless after careful investigation and then only to well established concerns at 60 to 90 days.

Japan—Undergoing a process of drastic deflation and caution is advised during the next few months.

China—Credit conditions sound, although an expected decline in silver prices will affect credits which originated at higher silver rates.

Malaya and Dutch East Indies—Caution advised. Many firms in not the best of conditions. Improvement depends upon higher prices for raw products.

India—Credit situation not favorable. Many native debts have been written off by British manufacturers at 25 per cent. Caution advised for present.

Australia and New Zealand—Situation much improved due to reviving markets. Credit situation sound with few exceptions.

Philippines—Credit situation improving due to export revival.

Latin American Situation

In the Latin American countries, American exporters are granting

terms of (a) cash against documents in the United States, or cash with order; (b) cash against documents upon arrival of merchandise; (c) 30, 60, 90, and in some instances 120 days sight drafts. Section (a) applies particularly to the less developed centers of the smaller republics in West Indies and Central America. In some of the more important South American countries, such as Argentina, Brazil and Chile, purchases are being made in all the three ways indicated, although the tendency of sellers is to be somewhat more liberal as the business situation improves.

In Cuba, the recent rise in sugar prices has favorably affected merchants who show a better disposition to clear up outstanding accounts, resulting in a renewal, in some instances, of terms of cash against documents upon arrival of goods, and in a few cases even more favorable terms being given.

The general rule, however, is to demand cash in this country before goods are shipped. In Mexico, favorable credit terms are the exception rather than the rule except in cases of old established trade relations between individual firms. In surveying the credit problem in Latin America it is necessary to bear in mind especially the marked economic changes that have recently taken place and the dependence of the commercial situation in each of them upon the status of those markets which consume their products. As an example, the lowered purchasing power of Great Britain seriously affected the Argentine meat industry. The consequent unfavorable economic situation curtailed the operations of individual firms and reacted upon the exchange situation, thereby making it difficult for the ability of importing firms to pay.

In closing, Dr. Klein urged business men to take full advantage of the greatly improving facilities of American banks in connection with overseas transactions involving credit. He also invited attention to the improved facilities of the United States Department of Commerce in this respect in the form of the new division of commercial laws, in charge of Archibald J. Wolfe, and the commercial intelligence division.

ITALY MONOPOLIZES
SUBSTITUTES FOR
FAMILIAR MATCH

According to royal decrees forwarded to the United States Department of Commerce by Commercial Attaché MacLean, Rome, the State has extended its monopoly to include the manufacture, importation and sale of any lighting apparatus, or parts thereof, as well as a substitute for matches, as well as flint-stones and similar articles. Under certain conditions and specifications prescribed by the Minister of Finance, special permits may be granted for the manufacture of lighting apparatus and flint-stones, provided the entire production is sold to private individuals and companies may be authorized by the Government to manufacture, import and sell these goods under specified rules. The annual tax on manufacturers is fixed at 1000 lire.

IMPLEMENT NOTES

Poland needs nearly \$2,000,000 of agricultural implements to restore normal production.

Purchases of agricultural implements in the United States by the Polish agricultural syndicate, whose activities have been previously described by the United States Department of Commerce, amounted to \$1,400,000 in 1920 and 1921. The material purchased was 460 tractors and motor plows, 1000 harrows for tractors, 1700 cultivators and spare parts, 1700 spring-tooth horse harrows, 500 mowing machines, 1100 reapers, and 100 binders and spare parts, and 150 tractors and plows with spare parts.

Very good results have been attained in the use of tractors in the rice fields in Cochinchina, according to reports received by the agricultural implement division of the Department of Commerce. Experiments have been conducted on the rice farms at Nang-Ren with a track-laying tractor.

The value of farm implements imported into Finland during 1921 was practically negligible as compared with imports for other years, says Consul Davis, Helsinki. It amounted to \$2,078, while for the previous year the value of implements imported was \$401,483. This large decrease is due in part to the drop in the exchange value of the Finnish mark, and also to a large decrease in the quantity of implements imported.

ASSOCIATED DRY
GOODS MAY EARN
\$10 ON COMMONMarch and April Sales Show
Improvement—Stocks Sell to
Net Large Return

Indicative of the confidence of investors in the \$4 annual dividend rate of Associated Dry Goods common stock, that issue recently sold at 57 1/2, a new high for the year. There has been some steady and persistent buying of both the first and second preferred stock, both of which are selling around 84. In view of the fact that more than \$10 a share was earned on the common stock last year, and prospects for 1922 are excellent, it is contended by some that the first preferred, paying \$6, and the second preferred, paying \$7, are selling too low for this class of shares.

The company has done well so far this year and there is evidence of improvement as the year advances. Associated Dry Goods does 60 per cent of its business during the second half year.

Sales Now Normal

January and February showed some falling off in gross sales, but March, although somewhat behind the corresponding month in 1921, indicated improvement. April's gross sales have been as large as last year, and can be regarded as normal. If business continues to improve there seems to be no reason why earnings applicable to the \$4.085,000 common should not be around \$10 a share for 1922, compared with \$10.24 for 1921 and \$4.11 for 1920. The parent company and subsidiaries have no outstanding indebtedness except in the three instances where real estate is owned and partly carried on mortgage. It would appear that any money above dividend requirements would make for additional working capital. This also gives rise to the belief that later in the year junior shareholders might expect larger returns if business keeps up in satisfactory volume.

Associated Dry Goods owns 85 per cent of Lord & Taylor, which has \$2,500,000 6 per cent cumulative first preferred, \$1,895,100 second preferred and \$3,000,000 common. The store, established in 1826, is now doing the largest business in its history. During 1921 it began the payment of accrued bank dividends on the first preferred, and the \$14,085,000 common should not be around \$10 a share for 1922, compared with \$10.24 for 1921 and \$4.11 for 1920. The parent company and subsidiaries have no outstanding indebtedness except in the three instances where real estate is owned and partly carried on mortgage. It would appear that any money above dividend requirements would make for additional working capital. This also gives rise to the belief that later in the year junior shareholders might expect larger returns if business keeps up in satisfactory volume.

So far this year further payments have been made of two quarterly installments of 1 1/2 per cent apiece, which bring payments down to Dec. 1, 1916. It is reasonable to expect these back dividends will be regularly liquidated, and payments might even be accelerated if conditions warrant.

Associated Dry Goods for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, showed a consolidated balance sheet with cash and government securities totaling \$3,063,010, compared with \$2,527,241 on corresponding date of 1920. Inventory was and is being turned six to seven times annually, a degree of activity found in comparatively few industrial enterprises. The experience of 1920 and 1921 has proved convincingly the soundness of the reorganization.

UTILITIES PAY MORE TAXES

New Jersey public utilities, numbering 251, will pay franchise taxes aggregating \$5,024,565 this year, or \$228,459 more than was levied against them in 1921.

Manufacturer Wanted

Responsible, active concern wanted to construct and distribute a new photograph of exceptional quality. Pronounced by authorities as being in many respects superior to any now in use and using lateral cut records. Patented in U. S., Canada and Great Britain.

Please address communications to CHAS. C. COPELAND, Webster Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

FEBRUARY FIGURES
OF GERMAN TRADE
MORE FAVORABLE

BERLIN (by mail).—February figures show a continuation of improvement in German foreign trade which began in October, 1921. The favorable balance for February was 2,493,000,000 marks, compared with an unfavorable balance of 4,133,000,000 marks in October, 1921. The balance for 10 months ended February, 1922, was unfavorable to the extent of 7,500,000,000 marks, compared with an unfavorable balance of 28,819,000,000 for the year 1920.

The quantity of exports exceeded imports by 272,000 metric tons in February, the first time the balance of trade has been favorable in quantity. January imports exceeded exports by 282,000 metric tons.

The improvement is due primarily to a falling off in foreign purchases. During the summer of 1921 Germany bought large quantities of food and raw materials abroad, despite a rapid decline in the mark. In the last six months, however, a depreciated currency held imports to a minimum.

The price of the greater part of goods imported recently was fixed in advance, when the mark was quoted considerably higher than at present. This reduces the official figures for value of imports, based on the amount actually paid, below the true value of such commodities.

A decline of the mark has had a great influence on export figures. Much of the goods exported are priced in foreign currency. Such prices are converted into paper marks at the rate prevailing when the goods leave the country. The trade balance, as given in official figures, therefore, appears more favorable than it would be if expressed in terms of gold.

DISCOUNT ON
CANADIAN FUNDS

A discount of 1 per cent on Canadian funds this week is the lowest rate since Jan. 10, 1918, before which Canadian funds had sold at a premium. After that date the discount started to increase, and the British system of pegging was used until March, 1919. During the pegging period the rate removal of the discount steadily grew to 5 per cent in November, 11 per cent in December and a record high of 17 1/2 per cent in February, 1920.

During the remainder of 1920 the rate fluctuated between 8 per cent and 15 per cent, with the average nearer the latter, but early in 1921 an improvement in Canadian affairs and finances began which has culminated in the present value.

Since the turn of the year the rate has at no time gone beyond 6 1/2 per cent and since Feb. 1 the highest has been 4 1/2 per cent. Since March 1, the discount has several times gone below 2 per cent. During the past five or six weeks there has been a narrow market.

The rise during the past 16 months is due to several reasons. The rise in sterling exchange, and the consequent increase of English buying in Canada, had a notable influence. England and the United States are Canada's two best customers, and the relations of the three countries have been fast approaching normal.

GULF STATES
STEEL REPORT
ENCOURAGINGFirst Profits Since September,
1920—Company Is In Good
Financial Condition

The quarterly report of Gulf States Steel Company for the period ended March 31, 1921, showing net earnings after taxes, depreciation and other charges of \$80,316, is the first three months' statement that has shown a profit since Sept. 30, 1920. These earnings were equal to 39 cents a share on the common stock after preferred dividends, or at the rate of \$1.56 a share annually.

The report has a general interest to the steel trade in that it indicates what may be expected from Republic Iron & Steel and some of the other independents for the same period. In all probability most of the net profit was shown in March, as was the case in the quarterly report of the United States Steel Corporation.

Gulf States has paid nothing on the common since April 1, 1919, when \$1 was declared, and no dividends have been paid on the second preferred stock since Jan. 1, 1921. The first preferred annual dividend requirement is \$140,000, and \$4238 covers the disbursement on the second preferred, so that, including interest, about \$155,000 is required before common dividends.

Last year the company reported a deficit of \$731,916, which compared with net earnings equal to \$5.44 a share on the common in 1920, \$1.20 in 1919, and \$9.96 in 1918. The current year should show around \$3 a share on the common after all charges, including preferred dividends. It is improbable that anything will be paid on the common this year, as the management will doubtless wish to build up a sufficiently large surplus to assure the continuance of common dividends when they are again resumed.

As of December 31, 1921, the profit and loss surplus amounted to \$2,120,000, equal to \$19 a share on the common. Net working capital at the close of 1921 was \$2,201,000. Current assets amounted to \$3,232,000, or in the ratio of three to one as compared with current liabilities.

STEEL MERGER
EXPECTED SOON

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 29.—Seven of the larger independent steel manufacturing corporations of the United States are expected to form a merger soon, it is reported in the financial district. Officials of the different companies, it is understood, will start Sunday night to visit the various plants included in the contemplated combine.

The companies interested are said to be the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company, Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, Republic Iron & Steel Company, Brier Hill Steel Company, Lackawanna Steel Company, Steel & Tube Company of America and the Inland Steel Company.

It is understood that the financing of the merger will be undertaken by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Greek Music Needs Harmonist,
Says Constantin Nicolay

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

GREEK music needs most of all a harmonist," said Constantin Nicolay, the opera bass, talking with a New York representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He meant, perhaps, that the Hellenic race, considered from the standpoint of the art of tone, still belongs to the fifth century, B. C., or at the latest to the Middle Ages, and ought to be brought down to date. He may have wished to signify that his people, in things pertaining to melody, are contemporaneous with the Long Walls and the Parthenon or, possibly less remote than that, with the Crusades, rather than with the wireless and the airplane and with the War of 1914-18. At any rate, he seemed to his interviewer to indicate that someone is wanted who can reduce the rich ore of Greek folksong to manageable form, and who can see the metal through the necessary processes and finally work it into modern structural forms. In fine, he evidently wished to hint that the Greeks, in order to catch up with certain other Mediterranean peoples, must have a composer; and a composer who not merely adapts old shepherd's and mariner's songs to modern entertainment uses, but one who writes pieces for symphony orchestras to play and for choral societies and opera companies to sing.

An Eastern Greek

But whether this was the purport of his observation or whether something else was, did not definitely transpire. Greek music needs a harmonist, and let that suffice. Mr. Nicolay likes not a Socrates of the press who importunes him with questions, or a Diogenes of the same who glares a lantern in to his face. He is an eastern and a mythical more than a western and a realistic Greek. In fact, the Nile Delta, not Attica, is the region he calls home. He has lived, when not traveling in opera land, chiefly at Alexandria; although he has made acquaintance with Athens, having gone to school there as a youth. And if geographically and politically his standing as a Greek may be disputed, historically and sentimentally the matter is susceptible to no doubt.

"I think my country," he went on to say, "has its music in itself, secure and intact, though not generally understood. It is impossible, I believe, that a nation like Greece, even after suffering long from Turkish molestation, should be left without anything that can be called music. And anybody who will journey about the lands and waters of Greece will hear much to gratify his ear. What he will especially get is folksong, on the mountains, in the valleys, among the islands and in the interior of the mainland. In addition to that, he will get religious music of a big, rich sort. Bourgault-Ducoudray gave the right advice when, upon his return from a tour of the Orient to Paris, he said to European composers: 'Go there, my fellows, and study that tradition of religious music, which is still living and palpitating and not, like our occidental tradition, mumified.'"

A Famous Critic
Seen in PerspectiveComfort for Modern Composers
in History of Pierre Scudo

IT IS always difficult to believe that the works which are looked upon today as the most orthodox specimens of music could have been considered, 50 or 100 years before, as incoherent and revolting expressions of artists who were either positively ill-balanced or merely desirous of attracting public attention at all costs. Even if the later works of Wagner or Debussy may still be said to call forth such echoes, it is by no means easy to form an exact idea of the reproaches that have been leveled against works that are readily accepted today. The best means of enlightening those who are inclined to condemn modern works hastily is to place before them a collection of opinions on some of the most important works of art by persons who in their time were considered among the most competent in such matters.

Considerable space would have to be given in such a volume to extracts from the critical articles of Scudo. This writer, whose work is now completely forgotten and whose name only recalls the campaign conducted against Berlioz and Wagner at the beginning of their careers, was a man who occupied an important position in the musical press. A figure of undoubted influence, listened to and followed by a large number of hearers who were anxious to base their impressions on the solid foundations of aesthetic rules.

Won High Position

Pierre Scudo was a native of Venice. He received his early education in Germany, but his family removed to Paris about 1816, when he was a boy. He began by studying singing, but, being unsuccessful, he learned to play several instruments and became an orchestral conductor. It was as a teacher of singing that he made a name for himself and found his way into society. By means of his relations and of the reputation he acquired by some of the ballads he composed, he gained access to journals and reviews as musical critic. His success grew sufficiently for him to be called to be courted with avidity by several of the most important reviews of the period, until, about 1855, he had secured for himself a place that was greatly sought after, namely that of music critic, to the Revue des Deux Mondes. Such a post. And yet when

modes. Let me name over a few of them to you: Dorian, Lydian, Hypodorian, Mixolydian, Phrygian. These and others besides exist in the music which church choirs sing today. The rendition of church music, however, by Greek choirs suffers from barbaric influences that have crept in from Asia Minor. And I do not know who will put it right. Possibly some great ecclesiastic, or possibly some great musician, will undertake the task. For my part, I can only express the conviction that at some time somebody will take up and carry through the labor of reform."

By way of autobiographical comment, Mr. Nicolay noted that he was formerly a schoolmaster in Alexandria, and that he got his first musical experience singing in church and directing a cathedral chorus.

"Some friends," he continued, "urged me to abandon teaching and study singing. They introduced me to an Italian buffo bass, Penco, who gave me lessons. After a while I left home for Paris, where I studied with Masson. Within a couple of years I did well enough to justify conductors in engaging me to assist at their performances, and I was called to sing at the Lamoureux concerts. I was given the opportunity to sing the rôle of Strachius in Chabrier's uncompleted 'Brisels,' when it was first presented in concert form. Presently I was asked to appear in Milan at La Scala Theater, and I sang there in Wagner's 'Meistersinger,' under Toscanini, taking the part of Kothner. Then I sang in Mancinelli's cantata, 'Isaiah,' and his opera, 'Hero and Leander,' with Mancinelli himself conducting, at Turin."

Connection With Hammerstein
"Later, when I was in Paris again, I was asked by Hammerstein to join his Manhattan Opera Company in New York, to sing buffo bass parts. He told me he wanted a buffo with a voice, instead of one with no voice, such as opera directors often put up with. And so I came to the United States and had some share in the opera regeneration which Hammerstein and Campanini brought about. What artistic power those two men had, when they were going along amicably together! Hammerstein was the dreamer, and Campanini the realist of the dreams. From the Manhattan Opera to the Chicago Opera—that finishes my story. And always I have taken small part."

The interviewer ventured to assure the artist that he had always interpreted those parts well, making the captain of the guard in "Trovatore," for example, a chivalric figure that could not be forgotten and making the cook in "Love for the Three Oranges" a fantastic one that stayed firmly in recollection than any other personage in the piece.

"Small parts, just the same," returned he; "and I have done more of them than I can count. Conceive a rôle well, though, and you bring out feeling. Everything must be done with noble intention. Art cannot be a commercial and cash affair, either, and succeed. In its best manifestations, it can change and brighten the face of a nation. I have seen music do that for America. I would like to see music do that also for Greece."

reperusing certain of his articles in that review, one asks oneself how it is possible that certain brilliant qualities of many works, which were then new, can have been precisely those of which Scudo deplored the absence. It is perhaps only mildly astonishing that even by 1860 he should have failed to recognize the merits of Berlioz or Wagner, whose early works alone were performed then, for the pugnacious personalities of the two composers and the novelty of their works, and their extreme theories might well terrify a man brought up in a practice that was certainly more placid and less romantic.

Twenty-five years after the composition of Beethoven's last work, Scudo informs his readers that Beethoven's later quartets are "a troubled source that has been fished in by all the bad musicians who wished to divide the Empire of Alexander among themselves; but the Richard Wagners, the Lissts, the Berliozs, and even Schumann, who is an artist of real merit, are building on nothing but sand, and will be the fable of the future just as they are of the present generation."

"Bad Musicians of Modern Germany"
It is true that the late Beethoven quartets are by no means limpid works, and unlikely to appeal at once to music lovers who were accustomed chiefly to Cimarosa, Mozart and Rossini, but astonishment grows when we read such criticisms as this of Schumann's "Carnival":

"It would be difficult to imagine anything more fantastic and less musical than this sad buffoonery of morbid mind, where the bewitched ear vainly strives to seize a rhythm or a sparkling idea."

Such an opinion seems to us today the last word in bad judgment, and yet this is how the work sounded to the ears of that generation. And it is no less curious to find that an opera like Gounod's "Reine de Saba" struck Scudo as "the work of an imitator of Richard Wagner, of Robert Schumann and of the infirmities of Beethoven's genius. The ingenious but feeble mind of M. Gounod has the misfortune to admire certain perverse portions of Beethoven's last quartets, the troubled source whence the bad musicians of modern Germany have sprung; the Lissts, the Wagners, the Schumanns, without omitting Mendelssohn for certain equivocal features of his style."

Many other similar opinions might be gleaned for our edification from the criticisms of Scudo and when we consider that these opinions were not merely his own, but those of a large number of people of his time, we are better able to realize how often in the history of art the truth of yesterday is the error of tomorrow, and conversely, and that the music which is



Constantin Nicolay

Photograph © Matene, Chicago

derisively called "music of the future"—as Scudo called it—or "futurist music"—as the Scudos of today term it—is very frequently that which is destined to be accepted in the future in preference to that which enjoyed public favor from the day of its appearance.

From Chaos to Expression
In Half Hour's Rehearsal

NEW YORK, April 25 (Special Correspondence)—Rehearsal rooms when they sound like the racket of a street under elevated trains, are rather distressing places for a person of classic sensibilities to enter. When, in more organized fashion, they sound like a factory or a sawmill, where machines buzz with a certain constancy of pitch, and with faintly discernible rhythm, they are somewhat less unpleasant. When, under still further change of conditions, they sound like the hum of a city as heard from the top of a hill or from an open window in a high building, many noises blending into a sort of unity, they grow into something for the moment fairly agreeable. And when, finally, they sound as they ought to, with tone of instruments and voices produced according to a melodic and harmonic plan, they become inviting retreats to spend an hour in.

A rehearsal room wherein sound developed from racket to buzz, from buzz to hum and from hum to music, was a painter's studio off Fifth Avenue, in the neighborhood of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, used one morning lately for the practice of an International Composers Guild program. At 11 o'clock, the sound was, or seemed to be, a hopeless jangle. At 11:10, it was a clatter that could be partially analyzed, being made up of scrapings, footings and poundings in primitive pulse and measure. At 11:20, it was a balance of string, wood, brass and percussion sonorities, set off against a woman's voice. At 11:30, it was a beautiful song in the modern chamber music form, for soprano voice, accompanied by flute, oboe, trumpet, horn, violins, viola, violoncello, harp, drums and perhaps another instrument or two.

So quickly can the history of art be summarized and chaos be wrought into expression. At about 11:15 o'clock, the composer of the song that was being rehearsed, Edgar Varèse, handed a manuscript score of it to a couple of his guests. The title was "Chanson de la-haut," text by Vicente Huidobro, a Chilean poet. Mr. Varèse explained in one of the intervals of the playing and singing. The words tell of a visitor in Paris standing on one of the bridges of the Seine and looking and listening. An exquisite little study in verse, it has been tellingly set to voice and chamber music ensemble. Before the morning in question was finished, it was admirably interpreted by Mme. Nina Koschetz as singer and Carlos Salzedo as conductor. Another work of Mr. Varèse's in similar form, which was on the rehearsal schedule for that day, was "La Croix du Sud," text of J. J. Tablada.

British Women Composers
Have Made a Good Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

ALTHOUGH she is the first English woman composer to receive any official honor, and the social honors that go with it, Dame Ethel Smyth, composer of the opera, "The Boatswain's Mate," is by no means the first Englishwoman to achieve a high position as a musical composer. When Fanny Hensel, the sister of Mendelssohn, was making it possible for women to be recognized as composers, Mme. Sainton-Dolby, the famous English contralto, was busy with the earliest numbers of a long series of compositions which included several cantatas and many songs. That her work and that of her immediate successors was of secondary importance is not surprising when we remember how the idea of women doing any serious intellectual work was discouraged until much more recent times. In the smaller forms of musical composition, however, some of the most successful writers have been women, and a large proportion of the best "drawing-room ballads," some of them rising high in the scale of art songs, have been written by women. Without going into much detail one may speak of the work of such writers as Maude Valerie White, Mary Louise White, Alice Mary Smith, Liza Lehmann and Ethel Barnes; and more recently Alma Goetz and May H. Brahe have had successes which have been both artistic and popular. Some of them, too, have written very clever piano works.

The More Serious Music
While these have been writing music which has won for them a frequent place in the publisher's catalogue, others less known to the general public have been writing music of a more serious type, some of which it is quite likely will be known long after the more marketable works are forgotten. After Mme. Sainton-Dolby one of the most Oliveria Prescott, a pupil and amanuensis of George Alexander Macfarren, who, with high aims and no small talent, sacrificed herself to the work of her master. She nevertheless wrote a symphony, a pianoforte concerto and a number of musical plays and part songs and some smaller works, all of a sensitive and romantic character.

Among the older contemporary writers, Marian Ursula Arkwright takes a place close to that of Dame Smyth, though her reputation is more restricted to her own country. Most of her music is of a somewhat conservative type, but is thoroughly enjoyable and particularly so when she is setting humorous or delicate words. She wrote a considerable amount of music for the orchestra and still more for combinations of three or four instruments, a mass, a cantata and several choral ballads. She was one of the old-fashioned enthusiasts for the music of the people of whom there are far too few left. Herself a com-

poser of very considerable talent and of an education beyond the reach of the ordinary worker, she made it her task to help those less fortunate, both in taking a share in the organization of music clubs, and by her keen personal interest in the work of individuals. She was one of the first women in England to take the degree of Doctor of Music.

The Younger School

Many others of the older musicians have written works which have served their purpose at the time, but being principally concerned with their playing or singing have not achieved more than a passing reputation as composers.

With the younger schools, however, there have arisen many to whom composition is one of the chief of their activities. Katherine Eggar, for instance, has won an excellent position by her pianoforte and chamber music, the latter including a number of works of an unusual and striking quality for solo voices and string instruments. Kathleen Bruckshaw has a pianoforte concerto, a quartet for pianoforte and strings, a couple of violin sonatas and a considerable quantity of piano music which has the ear of a wide public. Dorothy Howell, besides piano music suitable for both artists and pupils, has written a symphonic poem on Keats' "Lamia" which has been played a number of times and has received the rare privilege of publication. It is a very clever, and in some respects, virile work.

Success in Chamber Music

It is in chamber music, however, that the younger women composers of England have most succeeded. Not many are experimentalists, but some have followed the example of the younger men and tried new forms and new methods. Jane Joseph, an extremely active and versatile musician, has written some unaccompanied songs which remind one of Gustav Holst at his best. Rebecca Clarke has written one of the finest works of today for viola and piano, a sonata that presages a great career for the composer if she can only follow it up with works of a similar degree of inspiration and originality. Susan Spain-Dunk and Alice Bredt-Verne (a younger sister of the two famous pianists, Mathilda and Adela Verne) have composed some extremely interesting string quartets.

All of these have written other works, of course, and there are many of these who are taking a serious part in the progress of musical composition. As to Dame Ethel Smyth herself, it is sufficient to be reminded that she is the one who, more than any other, has shown that it is possible for a woman to tackle successfully the biggest of forms in music, particularly opera, and to win an international reputation based on the music itself quite apart from any extraneous interests.

Folk Songs of Sicily Reveal
People's History and Character

By RAOUL S. BONANNO

BECAUSE of the harmony of its language and the beauty of its natural associations, Italy is pre-eminently the land of poetical and musical compositions. To write and sing sonnets appropriate to every event is among the instincts of the masses.

Two forms of folk songs are to be distinguished: One spontaneous and plebeian in origin, the other more literary and less spontaneous. The first can be traced in Italy to the very source of the language, the second is not older than three or four centuries.

Sicily is considered the source from which all poetry, natural or cultivated, sprang and passed into the rest of Italy. Its songs, through assimilation, became essentially and commonly Italian, although to become such they had to lose their original dialectal form.

Of all the elements that constitute the poetry and the songs of the people, the sentiment of love is without doubt predominant. In the songs of Sicily it is especially so. The Sicilian lover has no words that to him seem sufficiently to express his admiration for the woman of his choice. The following translation of folk songs on the subject of love endeavors to convey the original concept and give rather an accurate idea of the sentiment of love with the Sicilian:

Three hundred and sixty-six days make one year;
One thousand and six minutes one day;
Seventy-three Sundays in one year;
Twenty-four hours the day and the night;
Twelve Moons make one year,
The Sun comes up once a day,
But I think of thee every moment of the whole time!

It is Leap Year for the poet; he also forgets that the day has 1440 minutes. By 73 Sundays he comprises the holidays that in Sicily, in olden times, were about 20.

Prisoners' songs, so common in Sicily, Calabria, Naples and Corsica and so rare in Tuscany, Lombardy and Venice, express a strange mixture of intensities. This type of composition has no parallel and can be sung in its true character only by the prisoner. Unhappy love and loss of freedom are the predominant themes of these songs. The infection given to them as they are sung even by the prisoner of today is indescribable. He appropriates the rhymes composed centuries ago, that have remained eternal inhabitants of the gaols, as inseparable from the prisons as their very steel bars, and sings them with the same emotion and feelings as the prisoner of yore must have done while imprisoned behind those very bars for different and probably lesser reasons. When prisoners were filled with victims of corrupt politics, oppressive governments and powerful rivals.

He will sing of the day of his arrest, when he was taken from his home, his mother, his sweetheart; of the bands of iron that bound him; of the cell; of the springtime of his life, of his days of prosperity, of his good fortune and many friends; but now, alas, "all has vanished as dust to the winds."

Of great importance are the songs that tell of the "Vespers," when Palermo rebelled against French domination. Of that period many songs can be found, while the tradition, which has come "unmolested through seven centuries, possesses such a wealth of particulars that it has come to be regarded as actual history.

There are many descriptive songs recording the incursions of the Arabs and the African pirates to Sicily.

Puccini at Work
on a New Opera

Rome, Italy, April 11

Special Correspondence

GIACOMO PUCCINI, the famous composer, is busy writing a new opera, "Turandot," based on an old fable by Gozzi, but transferred, for scenic effect, to China, the China of bygone centuries. Turandot is the beautiful daughter of the Emperor of China, and so beautiful is she that everybody falls in love with her at first sight. But she is proud and hard, and many princes have perished on her account, for she has stated that she will marry only the man who succeeds in answering three riddles which she will ask him, and no prince has succeeded.

At the opening of the opera Prince Calaf, son of a Tartar king who has been reduced by an enemy invasion, arrives in Peking and desires to see the princess. Everyone warns him what his fate may be, but he takes no heed. As the curtain falls at the end of the first act he is heard ringing the great gong which announces that another suitor has arrived.

In the second act we see the marvelous princess seated at the head of a great staircase asking her three riddles. To her surprise and intense humiliation Calaf succeeds in answering them, and instead of agreeing to marry him she appeals to her father to cancel the promise. The Emperor refuses, but Calaf, loth to compel her, suggests that if she can find out who he is before the end of the day he shall be destroyed, whereas if she fails he will claim her hand. Turandot agrees, and ultimately, through a slave girl who loves Calaf and who has accompanied him in exile, she discovers his real name and rank.

In the final act Calaf, knowing the slave has betrayed him, awaits his sentence. But, after a long struggle between love and pride, Turandot declares that she has not found out the prince's identity, and that therefore she will agree to marry him. And as the curtain goes down the gong sounding the joyful news rings out over Peking.

National celebrities like William the Good and Leon the Iconoclast live in these legends. The victories of Charles the Fifth over Tunis, the marriage of Frederic the Third with Constance of Aragon, the eruption of Mt. Etna of 1769, the revolution of 1872, all are recorded in the songs of the Sicilian folk, as are the revolutions of 1820, '48 and '60.

It is finally worthy of mention that Sicily abounds in enigmatic poetry. This kind of poetry is divided in "dubbiu" (from dubio-dubious), and "inimmi" (Italian indovinelli, from the verb indovinare—to guess). The first is real poetry, made by truly great intellects among the folk, the second, though charming and very subtle, is more simple, and the hidden thought rather than the poetical form is first considered in it.

Indescribable value may be derived from the study of folklore in all its branches, and principally from its music and poetry. Where history relates deeds of extraordinary import, folklore with its songs enables us to analyze the elements that were responsible for them and uncovers the causes for these deeds. While history deals with the outward actions of men, folklore deals with their thoughts. In its songs a folk reveals its normal drift toward a greater unfoldment of a truth that is felt but not yet understood.

Critical Estimate
of Dirk SchäferPianist Who Eschews "Modern"
Interpretations of Bach

London, March 3

Special Correspondence

DIRK SCHÄFER is a pianist whose retiring and genial nature has prevented him from winning the world-wide popularity to which his great powers would otherwise have entitled him. He has, however, a big reputation in Europe, and has recently paid his first professional visit to London, where he made a deep impression, in spite of counter-interests in the shape of a royal wedding and the presence of popular artists of more sensational methods.

Schäfer is a typical Dutchman, who grows enthusiastic on the subject of the music of his own country. Without mentioning names, because he considers that in his position it might be invidious to do so, he says that Holland has many gifted interpretative artists and composers, some of the latter having won reputations in foreign countries including England and America. It is of the reproductive rather than the productive side, however, that Holland excels.

Possibly this accounts for the fact that many of the talented young people who aspire to be composers have followed closely, and with some success, the foreign modern schools of composition.

Mr. Schäfer himself has been adversely criticized by some of the London newspapers for what they have regarded as his strange interpretations of Bach and the too lyrical ideas he reads into Beethoven, though all praise him for the perfection of his technique and particularly for his fine tone and phrasing. This idea that his style of playing the works of these two masters is wrong arises, Mr. Schäfer thinks, from two causes. England, like other countries, has for some years been inundated with people who have tried to bring some of these works up to date, and in so doing have robbed them of their intimate character.

The other cause is the lack of realization of the variety which exists in the works of these two great masters. Beethoven's three periods are often talked about, but also the idea that Beethoven is always the same is nevertheless very common. Still more is this idea prevalent with regard to Bach. People imagine that all Bach's works should be played alike. This is a very stupid idea, brought about by the lack of insight of the average pianist. In this method of playing there is too much mere virtuosity and too little looking into the real quality and style of the music.

For this reason Schäfer himself never plays the music of Bach in any modern arrangements, which are responsible for many of the wrong conceptions that obtain. He avoids all music which is merely virtuosic music, as he feels that it must have a wrong effect on the player. Brilliance should always be a subordinate factor in the performance of music. Brilliance for its own sake demands a certain degree of talent, but not the highest talent. It demands also energy and temperament; but that energy and temperament would be better employed in the greater tasks for which they are equally necessary. N. A.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Club of Odd Volumes

IN a retired corner of my library, as far as possible from the encyclopaedia and equally remote from such parvenus as "Main Street" and the "Outlines of History," there is a shelf of books which I seldom visit but which I am glad to know is there. Portly tomes they are for the most part, and all of them soberly clad in handsome leather. About them all there is that indefinable air of eminent respectability which attaches, for reasons nobody has ever been able to define, to certain professions, such as that of banking.

These volumes live on the quietest street, so to speak, of my library. It is not the most select avenue, certainly, but just as certainly it is not the least so. Their street has seen its best days, but in those days there was none better. Its grandeur is a little faded now and the sickle tide of fashion has moved elsewhere, but for this, I think, the dignified books that live along it are serenely grateful. Their reputation has been above question for centuries, or at least for many decades. They have arrived at that secure position in society in which they are simply taken for granted. They are "the best people."

Glancing along the door-plates of this retired and quiet street, one lights upon some distinguished names. Here is an Aldine Catullus, there a Cary's Dante. Sir Thomas Browne is yonder in the corner, crowding away as far as possible into his native gloom. To this honorable obscurity even Gibbon has declined and fallen from the center-table on which my grandfather kept him always within reach. Here also are Dryden's *Plutarch*, Hume, Berkeley, Cotton Mather, and the complete works of Paley.

What a sober and dignified club of literary veterans! And very comfortable too, I suspect. After their long day's work in the world they take their well-earned ease. Let the more recent comers plot and trick and play every honest or dishonest ruse to keep their names in the literary headlines. Their own position is secure. The "best people" are never forgotten. Whenever the name of any of them is mentioned in polite company there is always a faint lifting of the eyebrows, a slight nod of the head, as much as to say: "Oh, yes. Of course we know him. Everybody knows him." Precisely. There is and has long been so much honor in an acquaintance with these worthies that even those who know only their names are glad to claim it. Thus, without any further effort on their part, these old-fashioned volumes are still doing a good and greatly needed service in the world by keeping alive some memory of the aristocracy of letters. If I am ever asked what they are doing to earn their shelf-room I shall say that they are maintaining their traditions, that they are being dignified, eminently respectable . . . and that in a literary world such as that of our day



One of Percival Rosseau's Striking Dog Pictures

Courtesy of Levy Galleries, New York

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this is a high and fine thing to do. All their more active work is done. They have retired upon an ample allowance of universal respect.

Quiet and peaceful as they are today, many a violent battle of words had to be fought, many a doughty blow was given and taken, before they won their present rest. Who would think that this decorous and mild-mannered Voltaire had been the very storm center of a struggle which raged and down Europe for a full century? Who would guess that the leather jacket of this decent Rousseau was once stuffed with explosives that blew open the Bastille, toppled down the thrones of Europe, and made generally an uproar which is still reverberating round the world? As a fact, the elderly gentlemen who live in this silent street were sad dogs in their day and played some wild pranks. How Rabelais, there, "would set the table on a roar," and how the shafts once flew about Malthus's devoted head!

Now they have nothing to do but to clip the coupons of everlasting fame. They are very comfortable. They disturb no one, and no one disturbs them. Not once a year does any visitor step up to their Palladian doorways and ask for admittance. Whoever does call upon them, however, is received with elaborate old-fashioned courtesy, and is ushered into their first chapters through a succession of vestibules. Everything is in good taste, smacking of the leisurely past. The more one sees of these houses the more deeply he is made to feel that he is among gentlefolk who take time to be kind. Gibbon's is a good house to call at, for here your host is a man of almost courtly manners and of inexhaustible anecdote. When his slight touch of stiffness becomes monotonous one may go on to Voltaire's, only next door, for entertainment of a more sprightly kind. And so it is all along the street—endless variety. None of the gentlemen who live here are really dull—a fact which comes with surprise to those who meet them for the first time. Unquestionably they are "the best people," and yet unquestionably interesting. Brilliant, even, as often as not.

What wonderful talk they must have among themselves! I remember that I took a pleasure in placing just this group together on one shelf because I wanted to atone to them, so far as lay in my power, for the fact that they were born and that they lived apart. Now that they are side

by side, it is a delight to wonder idly as I am falling asleep at night what Pope is saying to Voltaire, how Dr. Johnson is upbraiding Rousseau and laying down the law to Catullus, and how Malthus is laboring to convey to Rabelais some elementary notions of his political economy. Dante and Sir Thomas Browne are thrown a good deal together, I fancy. (Hume and Rousseau, by the way, have never yet made up their quarrel of 1765. They live at different ends of the street.) I have tried to see that every one is paired with at least one confidential friend. . . . Yes, indeed! Wonderful talk they must have among themselves in the Club of Odd Volumes.

Eileen o' Dreams

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"What do you see, through the mist of the morning,
Gazing to oceanward, Eileen o' Dreams?
Looking and longing for days that return not—
(Pair are our lowland fields, valleys and streams.)"

"Coll's on the starboard, and Coolin's grim mountains
Frown o'er the waves by Dunvegan at play;
All the bright waters are dancing and gleaming,
Round purple Barra in summer and day."

"What do you hear, as you list in the gloaming,
Pensive and sorrowful, Eileen o' Dreams?"

"Low sighs the wind, and the brown oars are plashing—
Far on the river rocks shrill the skart screams.
Soft the deep waters are singing 'round Canna,
And, than their melody dearer to me,
Rises the song of a Skye flier a bhata,
Calling me back to the Isles and the sea."

—Edith B. Spaulding.

John Woolman

He believed that love could reach the witness for itself in the hearts of all men through all entanglements of custom and every barrier of pride and selfishness. . . . The event justified his confidence; wherever he went, hard hearts were softened, avarice and love of power and pride of opinion gave way before his testimony of love.—Whittier.

PERCIVAL ROSSEAU, whose paintings of hunting dogs are being shown at the Levy Galleries, in New York, is a southerner whose art studies, begun in this country, were completed in Paris under Lefebvre, Robert Fleury and Herman-Leon. His paintings received flattering recognition at the Salon with honorable mention in 1900, and a Gold Medal in 1906. He position as painter of sporting dogs is unique. His work is to be found widely distributed among art museums and private collections.

Mr. Rosseau paints these pointers and setters in outdoor surroundings in Connecticut and North Carolina. The white of their bodies is echoed in the gleaming birches of some coppice, or the tall grass of the fields sets them off in delicate relief. The landscape settings are of unusual charm and show Mr. Rosseau's deep appreciation of natural beauty.

But it is the searching and individual character studies of the dogs themselves that hold the spectator's interest. As the catalogue bears witness, they are all portraits of aristocratic dogdom; such titles as "Little Mack and Sole," "Roseau's Bob," "Denwood Pete," "Asbante Dominant and Kirk's Flight," "Champion Fairy Bean and Mansie Bean"; read like a social register of the kennels. Their alert and sensitive faces, their dignity and supple grace, are fully depicted in every one of these authentic documents, which introduce us to a world rarely frequented by the American artist. In English art dogs have long held a place of prominence, and enlisted the services of distinguished artists. It is, therefore, a cause for gratitude that Mr. Rosseau's technical abilities and understanding of dogs are so evenly matched in these animal paintings of unquestioned excellence.

Victorian Dogmatism

When I see a Watts picture—I am not speaking of his admirable portraits, but of his didactic allegories—it seems to conjure up, not so much the noble reflections that appear to rise in some other men, but odd memories of all sorts of Victorian things. I think of Kingsley setting out to crush the unbeliever and solve the social problem by writing *Hypatia* and *Alton Locke*; of Herbert Spencer confidently measuring the Knowable and the Unknowable with his synthetic inch-tape; of Browning setting the nature of Providence in an abrupt sentence and then going jollily off to dinner; of Tennyson dismissing the French nation with a wave of his kingly hand as victims of "red-fool

fury"; of Carlyle hurling thunderbolts at everybody who did not feel like a Scotch peasant or think like a German philosopher. These Victorians were wonderful men and did wonderful things, and we have not earned the right of easy scorn for them and theirs. But in few ages have men, almost all of whom were bewildered in one way or another, been so supremely confident of their power to settle everything. The nineteenth century, in fact, left nearly everything unsettled through that wondrous faith in the power of talk. It hated dogma, and gave birth to perhaps the most dogmatic people who ever lived.

The mixture of humility and audacity in Watts was partly of the time and partly of his nature, but also partly of his circumstances. Watts lived all his life in the kind of detachment which, while it makes men personally shy and diffident, gives them a gigantic confidence in their own ideas. He was a born draughtsman; he never remembered the time he could not draw. But he had scarcely any formal education in art before he won with his cartoon of "Caractacus" the scholarship which permitted him to study in Italy; and no master, dead or living, ever seems to have exerted any real influence on his style. He had many friends and comrades, but only one real hero, Tennyson, with whom he could not compete, and who could not compete with him. Sympathies he had with many movements and many kinds of men, even on certain points with politicians and publicists whom he must have regarded generally with a certain distaste; something of a Radical in politics and much of a Puritan in temperament, he occasionally intervened in political and social causes on which he felt strongly. But he led no one, and he allowed no one to lead him; acknowledging no master, he left no pupil. This isolation was favourable to exaggeration of the general tendency of the Victorian great men to take themselves with immoderate seriousness, and the solemnity of Watts was a little oppressive to the natural man who chanced to come into his majestic presence. . . .

If Watts was a great painter, he was assuredly a greater man, and one really felt in his presence the vastness of the possibilities of the race. But as a small human individual one also felt very small indeed. That is the effect of the Puritan. Probably most people felt small when they met Milton. But I can imagine that nobody could be in the same room with Shakespeare without feeling great.—E. T. Raymond in "Portraits of the Nineties."

Understanding Rather Than Belief

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT MAY be said that, in a large degree, almost all systems of religion have neglected to teach humanity to obey the Scriptural injunction, "With all thy getting get understanding." Even the Christian denominations, which have done so much to hold aloft the banner of hope and faith in God, have not emphasized, as much as one might conclude that the Bible requires, the importance of understanding or knowing the truth about God, man, and divine law. While civilization may indeed feel deep gratitude for all that the churches have taught on the necessity for faith and obedience to the commandments of God, it does none of them injustice to comment on the general lack of teaching in regard to an understanding of what God is and of man's relation to Him,—man's creator and source of intelligence.

It is commonly conceded that men should know how to live, work, and serve their generations, should understand the processes of education, commerce, finance, agriculture, government, religion, and all the vocations through which human needs, mental and physical, are supplied; but it must be admitted that little attention, comparatively, has been given to the cultivation of spiritual understanding. Little thought was given to this God-quality until Christian Science was discovered and given to the world by Mrs. Eddy. After she had penetrated the mysteries of being, and recognized spiritual understanding as one of the highest qualities bestowed on man by God, infinite Mind, who knows all, she taught the Science of this understanding, and emphasized its value in all her writings.

In the latest editions of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy opens the subject of Christian Science with these words (p. 1): "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love." This statement has, indeed, unquestionable Biblical authority, and is much in advance of the theories of those who, while they may have illumined human consciousness with helpful comments on Scriptural texts, have averred that it was impossible to know God, because of their erroneous interpretations of Biblical statements such as, "His greatness is unsearchable."

Christian Science, however, reveals God as infinite Life, and shows the possibility of understanding Him according to Jesus' words, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." From this true basis it presents and proves to seekers after Truth the statement in Proverbs that "understanding is a wellspring of life unto him that hath it." Christian Science proves this constantly by fulfilling the promise of Jesus that the truth which he taught brings life "more abundantly," in healing mankind of sin and sickness through an understanding of the all-power and all-presence of God, the divine Love which casts out fear and all error.

This work cannot be done by the

Macaulay's Particular Influence

Macaulay is not to be measured merely as if he were the author of a new book. His influence has been a distinct literary force, and in an age of reading, this is to be a distinct force, in deciding the temper, the process, the breadth, of men's opinions, no less than the manner of expressing them. . . . Macaulay came upon the world of letters just as the middle classes were expanding into enormous prosperity, were vastly increasing in numbers, and were becoming more alive than they had ever been before to literary interests. His *Essays* are as good as a library: they make an incomparable manual and vade-mecum for a busy uneducated man, who has curiosity and enlightenment enough to wish to know a little about the great lives and great thoughts, the shining words and many-coloured complexities of action, that have marked the journey of man through the ages. . . . Hence, though Macaulay was in mental constitution one of the very least Shakespearean writers that ever lived, yet he has the Shakespearean quality of taking his reader through an immense gallery of interesting characters and striking situations.—John Morley.

Sussex Quietness

For peace, than knowledge more desirable.
Into your Sussex quietness I came,
When summer's green and gold and azure fell
Over the world in flame.
And peace upon your pasture-lands I found,
Where grazing flocks drift on continually.
As little clouds that travel with no sound
Across a windless sky. . . .
Under the calm ascension of the night
We heard the mellow lapping and return
Of night-owls purring in their groundling flight
Through lanes of darkling fern.
—John Drinkwater.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1922

EDITORIALS

Genoa and the League of Nations

THE Genoa Conference is sure to raise, once more, the question of the future of the League of Nations, and of America's participation in world affairs. It is already evident that the Genoa Conference is not going to be a complete success, in the sense that the Washington Conference was a success. The passions it has had to dispel, and the problems it has had to deal with, have been far more deep-seated and complicated than those of the Pacific. Mr. Lloyd George's recent statement, indeed, makes it clear that he is not confident that it is practicable to bring real peace to Europe at all, without the moral as well as the economic co-operation of the United States. If Genoa fails, it will certainly prove that it is no more possible to attain to world peace without the co-operation of all the peace and liberty-loving people, than it was to make the world free for democracy.

A curious fog seems to have enveloped the whole problem of world organization for peace since the start. On the one side has been the central dilemma, which has dominated the controversy about the League of Nations in the United States. Its people clearly want to take a hand in solving world problems, for they recognize that their own future is inseparably bound up with those problems. At the same time, they are determined not to become entangled with European controversies, which they feel they do not understand, and which they think should be settled by Europeans themselves.

It is noteworthy that Europe seems to feel itself confronted by a similar difficulty. It has never used the League of Nations to deal with its own most serious problems, apparently because it does not feel that they can be usefully handled in a body which contains the representatives of many Asiatic and American powers, not directly concerned. Most of Europe's problems during the last three years have been dealt with by the Supreme Council of the Allies, and even the general question of European peace and recovery has been entrusted to a specially convened conference, and not to the League of Nations.

May not the solution of the dilemma which is thus holding up the movement toward international unity be found from a study of these two related sets of facts? Is not the root of the difficulty the absence of a sufficiently clear line of demarcation between world questions and local or regional questions? It was only too natural, at the end of a great war, when all the nations of the world had been fighting on European soil, that European problems should appear to be synonymous with world problems. Only as mankind has returned to normal, has the proper perspective begun to appear, and has it become apparent that no one institution, however constituted and however wise, can take care of all the international problems that come up, wherever they may be. It is obvious, indeed, that the Washington Conference would not have been a success if it had met as a League of Nations conference in Geneva. It succeeded because it was a conference of the parties directly concerned in the Pacific question, and summoned to settle certain definite regional problems.

It seems clear that, just as in the case of the foundation of the United States it was necessary to invent the federal system and divide the functions of government between a central authority and the states, so, in the new diplomacy, it will be necessary to draw a distinction between world problems in which everybody is concerned, and regional problems which ought to be dealt with by the nations inhabiting the area concerned. The question of the freedom of the seas, or of great international highways, such as the Dardanelles or the Panama or Suez canals, or of general wars, such as the late war, in which the question was whether Prussianism or liberty was going to prevail through the whole continent of Europe, are clearly world questions. The question of disputes between Eastern European states as to frontiers, or tariff wars, or the innumerable issues which go to make up everyday European diplomacy, clearly are not world questions, and ought not to be handled as such.

The chief difficulty is to draw the line between the two. But that is not an insuperable difficulty, as the federal system shows. It may not be possible to draw up an exact written definition of what questions should be dealt with by an amended league or association of nations (with its constitution fixed accordingly), and of what questions should be handled by purely European or other regional bodies. But it is not difficult in practice to distinguish broadly between the two categories.

What is clear is that the present system cannot go on. On the one hand, you have a League of Nations which the United States will not join, and which Europe does not really use. On the other, you have a European conference, dealing with a peace problem which vitally affects the whole world, in which the United States takes no part, yet for whose failure, if it does fail, she will certainly be blamed. In the renewed consideration which is likely to be given the problem of establishing a real reign of law among the nations, might not the solution be simplified, if the idea were recognized that the league or association of all nations of the future ought to concern itself only with problems which were genuinely world-wide in their scope, and that the peoples of each continent or ocean should deal with their own local problems for themselves?

WOMEN are coming into their own in many parts of the world—even in Turkey. A battalion of women in the Turkish army is commanded by Corporal Fatima. One day she went out with a patrol of women and returned with twenty-five prisoners. Thereupon Corporal Fatima was made a lieutenant, and the story of her deed was sent out to the world.

IN A report on "The Coal Miner's Insecurity," made by the Russell Sage Foundation, the conclusion is reached that the unfavorable conditions for labor in the bituminous coal industry of the United States are largely due to the fact that there are far too many mines now being operated. It is shown that the capacity of these mines is from 700,000,000 to 900,000,000 tons a year, while the consumption is only about 500,000,000 tons. The result has been that many more men have been brought into the industry than are needed, and as a consequence they are able to secure work for only a limited number of days each year. The average number of days that the bituminous mines have been worked annually during the past thirty-two years is only 214, and this irregular employment has greatly decreased wages. In many cases it has been found that the average annual income of the miners was nearly \$500 less than the minimum amount required for their proper subsistence. This condition has made the seemingly high wages paid to miners entirely insufficient for the proper maintenance of more than half a million workers and their families.

The hitherto accepted explanation of the inability of the mine operators to provide regular employment has been the seasonal demand for coal. The United States Geological Survey credits this factor with only 47 per cent of the idle days in bituminous coal mines, a percentage that could doubtless be materially decreased by the adoption of better storage methods. What action should or can be taken to eliminate involuntary idleness due to overproduction is a problem that concerns not alone the coal producers, but the consuming public as well. If in making wage agreements allowance must be made for rates sufficiently high to provide for many days of idleness, it is evident that the price paid by the coal consumer is necessarily higher than it otherwise would be. It should be practicable to devise a method for securing accurate data regarding probable coal consumption that would enable the various operators to regulate production without the economic waste of the present system, and, while paying living wages for labor regularly employed, reduce the selling price of coal.

It is not only in the case of coal, but in almost every important industry, that this condition of overproduction obtains. Judge Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, is quoted as saying that the capacity of the steel mills of the United States is at least 20 per cent greater than the domestic demand. In many lines of manufacture the ratio of capacity to home consumption is still higher. To a considerable extent the excess production can be taken care of through the adoption of trade policies that will make it possible for the hundreds of millions in other countries to buy freely of the American surplus, but the greater development of export trade will not alone prove a solution of the problem.

There is need for practicable methods for increasing the domestic purchasing capacity, so that a greater output will be accompanied by advance in standards of living that will demand more goods for their satisfaction. The attention of efficiency engineers and heads of great manufacturing concerns has been chiefly concentrated on the problem of increasing production or selling the product to the distributor. It is time for the development of what may be termed "consumption engineers," who will show the manufacturer and merchant something better than selling campaigns: the way to provide for an increase of purchasing power coincident with more efficient production and distribution.

THE ineffectiveness of what may be termed a "local option" system of regulatory legislation where the traffic or transaction sought to be regulated affects those beyond and outside of the direct operation of the particular law, has been repeatedly proved. Thus in the United States it was long ago generally admitted that the effort to regulate the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages by a system of local statutes or ordinances had utterly failed. The weakness of the plan was in the tendency of the traffic to "overlap," to subject the people or the territory where special laws had been or had not been passed to the unavoidable influences extending into or beyond designated borders defined by city, county or state lines. The remedy was sought in the adoption of a broad national policy, the aim being to obliterate the confusing lines.

Thus it is that now, in the effort to correct the abuses which have grown up through the exploitation of fraudulent promotion enterprises in the United States, the necessity is seen of adopting a comprehensive national policy, as contrasted to the more or less inadequate local regulatory measures which have done little more than to emphasize the possibilities of the broader plan. There have been helpful and wise laws enacted by many of the states in the effort to protect the people of those states from the practices of the promoters of fraudulent enterprises. Of this there is no doubt. But recent disclosures have emphasized the great need of a federal law which will close up the gaps and make impossible present transactions through the mails between buyers and sellers in those states where the existing laws do not afford sufficient safeguards.

It might be supposed that there could be little or no opposition in Congress to the enactment of such a law. Yet the fact is that a really formidable opposition has developed. In analyzing this opposition it should be remembered that it is not sought to limit or to regulate in any way transactions which can be negotiated legally in the several states. It is sought simply to afford to the people of the states the protection which their own laws contemplate. In other words, transactions in promotion securities which have failed to receive approval under the laws of a given state would be prohibited under the proposed federal law. A possible weakness of the measure would seem to be its failure to protect the people as a whole from transactions in securities which have failed to meet the approval of the securities commission of a single state. Facts known to one commission and not known to another may very reasonably cause the refusal of one board to reject listed securities where another not familiar with all conditions might approve them. The effort is, or should be, to safeguard investments of this nature, and to give the people the benefit of any reasonable doubt.

No hardship is imposed upon any undertaking which will bear investigation. Those who represent promotion projects unquestionably sound should put nothing in the way of measures which are designed to protect those who are willing to invest in them. Realizing this, one wonders just why there should be much consideration given to the pleas of those who are endeavoring to defeat the proposed federal enactment.

Production and Distribution

Cuba's Need of Economy

THE people of Cuba, both before and since the establishment of their present form of government, have never wanted for advice as to how they should or should not conduct their affairs. Advice has been given them, along with timely aid upon occasion; but advice is not always easy to accept, no matter how wisely or unselfishly it may be prompted. Now, from all accounts, the admonitions are branded as home products, and come, not disguised as friendly and polite counselings, but rather in the naked form of governmental demands savoring somewhat of the nature of ultimatums. It is reported that the Cuban Minister to the United States, Mr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, has officially informed the Government which he represents that the people of Cuba must bring about voluntary economic readjustment or submit to financial intervention by the United States.

The whole situation has to do, of course, with Cuba's foreign debt. It is well known that President Zayas has, since his election, sought to revise his country's financial budget in a way to make provision for the payment of overdue obligations. He has pointed out that present government expenses are altogether too high, but the Cuban Congress has apparently not been convinced that a definite policy of retrenchment is necessary. Cuba's experiments in absolute independence have been at a time when the teaching of systematic economies was somewhat difficult. Especially within recent years it may have appeared to a generous and luxury-loving people that there was little need to be saving when all the world was spending money without stint. The era of high prices brought to her industries almost undreamed-of prosperity. There seemed no reason to look forward to less affluent times when the desire was to enjoy to the fullest the abundance which was at hand.

But now, with the era of retrenchment noticeable everywhere, Cuba recognizes the necessity of substantial economic reforms. This need was made quite clear by Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, President Harding's personal representative in Havana, and the knowledge was brought home to President Zayas that the United States Government, as represented by the Washington Administration, fully approved General Crowder's viewpoint. There is no threat of immediate intervention. The term, to say nothing of the procedure itself, is becoming increasingly distasteful to Americans. But it is as well recognized in Cuba as in the United States that some action must be taken to check the present heedless pace of those responsible for Cuba's apparent improvidence. A better relationship and a more stable interchange between their country and the United States will be assured when the basis of that interchange is restored to that point where no apologies for past lapses and no excuses for present shortcomings are necessary.

PIANO accompanists are not properly recognized at song and violin recitals as being important contributors to the entertainment, according to an opinion voiced in a weekly which serves the musical profession. An accompanist, in the view of the person whom the journal quotes, deserves to have a share in the applause of the audience, and should be permitted, when hand-clapping becomes insistent, to step to the front of the platform along with the principal artist and bow. The performer, that is to say, who presents the harmonic foundation of a song or a violin piece, merits praise no less than the one who brings to realization the melodic superstructure and the trills and cadenzas decorating it.

Singers, as a rule, take the accompaniment problem more seriously than do violinists. Indeed, certain vocal artists of high renown, especially women, would probably prefer not to go before the public at all rather than go with an inferior assistant. And it is noteworthy that those who have given recitals with distinguished keyboard support have had a rather general record of success. Many beginners, too, have got a good send-off on their careers by securing somebody of extraordinary ability, like Frank La Forge or Coenraad V. Bos, to furnish the instrumental background for their singing at their opening concerts. Scarcely a debutante soprano who has had one of these men sit at the piano and smile encouragement across the roses wherewith the lid was covered but has come through well.

As for violinists, it would be hard to name more than two or three of those now enjoying international acclaim who have chosen their accompanists in anything but a casual manner. Occasionally a violinist and a pianist of power get together for a so-called joint recital, in order to give an impressive interpretation of Franck's sonata for violin and piano, and perhaps of Beethoven's "Kreutzer" sonata. But hardly any violinist has gone so far in the matter as to engage permanently a pianist of the first rank as his concert associate.

Now, by way of defense of the present state of

affairs, it may be argued that the accompanist has an inferior rôle, since much of the music he plays is only an adaptation of an orchestral score. And truly enough, the accompanist who helps a singer in the performance of an opera aria, or a violinist in the performance of a concerto for violin and orchestra, plays, in almost every case, music that was never intended for his instrument and that someone has unimaginatively, if not inappropriately, arranged. But are not those who travel over the concert circuit and set before the world arranged and adapted music doing a second-rate thing? And should they not endeavor to reform the situation and put their programs on a higher level? Strictly, a song recital or a violin recital should be treated as a chamber-music enterprise, wherein the two persons taking part are of equal importance. That is how affairs were managed at a concert of the Beethoven Association in New York not long ago, when George Hamlin, tenor, and Harold Bauer, pianist, performed, as two ensemble artists, rather than as soloist and accompanist, songs of the modern German school. Needless to say, singer and player, when the people applauded, both bowed.

Here, then, is an indication of an answer to the musician quoted in the weekly, who considers accompanists to be unfairly treated. Let him prove himself a great pianist. And if he offers objection to the works which Messrs. Hamlin and Bauer presented as not being popular, the reply would be that he try to make them, or pieces like them, popular.

Editorial Notes

IN THE general uprising of the public against the constantly growing campaign of the political spoilsmen in the United States against the merit system of appointment to office, it would be well for the sincere friends of prohibition to take an active interest. R. W. Marsh, secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, calls attention to the fact that the Government employees chosen to enforce the Volstead Act are selected under the spoils system. He cites the frequent newspaper accounts of graft, extortion and other misdeeds charged against prohibition agents, and contrasts that situation with the record of the agents who enforce the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Act. These latter are selected under the merit system, and against them no complaints are heard. The reasons are obvious why the supporters of the Volstead Law should insist that it be amended so that the appointment of those who enforce it shall be taken out of the hands of politicians. Mr. Daugherty may prefer appointees sent to him by a "political committee," but the sensible business men of America decided many years ago that they would not have their government affairs run in that way.

IN VIEW of the strong expressions of opinion voiced by many lesser lights in the musical world on the question of "jazz," it is illuminating to learn that the eminent violinist, Fritz Kreisler, has stated that he sees no great objection to the modern American craze, as such. "There is nothing in jazz worse than is to be found in the old-fashioned waltz," he declared in Princeton, N. J., recently, "but if the drinking and general high life which has characterized its existence may be traced to its doors, then jazz certainly is to be deplored." Mr. Kreisler went on to say that he looked upon jazz as only a "smart travesty," and expressed his belief that it would be forgotten in a short while, as other fads have been. "After all," he concluded, "what truly counts is the manner in which people interpret jazz." While not necessarily subscribing entirely to all that Mr. Kreisler says, it is yet remarkable how often the more thoughtful a man is, the less radical his views are found to be.

THERE are so many pressing and baffling international problems before the world, and they seem so alarming at times, with Genoa gyrating daily in the press dispatches, that people are prone to forget how much progress has been made in a short time and what seemingly dangerous difficulties after all have been disposed of. Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador at Washington, performed a public service when he reminded the Pilgrim Society in New York of this, quietly but effectively, by saying: "It is not uninteresting to recall that when last I had the honor to address you, the topics of Anglo-American interest which I selected for reference were oil, naval shipbuilding, and Ireland. I think we may say that none of these topics now calls for discussion as a live international issue likely to affect prejudicially the good relations of the British Empire and the United States."

HARD times are plainly enough indicated in an "agony column" advertisement in one of the London papers. It announces that an "artist, international honors," is prepared to part with his landscapes at half their value "in exchange commodities, wearable, consumable, ornamental." Barter has already returned, in those European countries whose currency sinks lower every day, but so far it has been limited to the exchange of necessities. The unfortunate thing for the artist is that his productions—painting, sculpture, music, or verse—tend to be luxuries, and demand for their reward a class of society which has money rather than goods to spare. It would be interesting but probably tragic to see the price of even a modern masterpiece as translated into pounds of butter or cheese by the gentleman who owned the cows.

EMPLOYMENT statistics of Radcliffe College class of 1921, just given out, furnish a striking illustration of how widely the opportunities for women in useful and lucrative occupations have grown in thirty years. The graduating class at the earlier date numbered seven. Three of the members became teachers, while all the other four stayed at home. All but two members of the 1921 class are actively engaged in study or work; nineteen are continuing special lines of study; two are traveling, and all the rest are in paid positions, except four who are married, and so can very properly be classified as busy. One-third of those earning salaries are teachers and the others are in twenty occupations, including business, factories, farming, and nursing. There seems to be plenty, not only of room, but also of demand for college women.

Opposition to the "Blue Sky" Law

Artistic Accompaniments